The McKean Co. Miner.

W. F. BARBOUR, - - Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT SMETHPORT, PA.

Office—Miner Block, Church Street.

TERMS—$1.50 PER YEAR.

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McKean County Miner.

Established 1863. Devoted to the interests of McKean County. TERMS:—$1.50 PER ANNUM.

VOL. XVI. SMETHPORT, M'KEAN COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 28, 1878. NO. 3.

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The office is supplied with every [illegible] and is prepared to execute in the latest styles of type and [illegible] every [illegible] necessary for the prompt execution of

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ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.

WELLSBORO, Dec. 7th, 1877. 1

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OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE
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This Hotel is the most centrally located one in the borough, being directly opposite the Court House, and in the center of business. It has been recently enlarged, remodeled and refurnished, and is by far the best arranged and best furnished Hotel in Northern Pennsylvania.

☞ Guests are guaranteed satisfaction.

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First Class in every Respect.

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Street Cars convenient from this Hotel to and from all parts of the city.

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First Classin every respect.

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This House is new, and is located on MAIN ST., away from the noise of the cars.

FREE BUS TO AND FROM ALL TRAINS.

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Rates reduced to $1.00 per day; single meal, 25 cents.

This house has been recently refurnished in the most modern style. It is centrally located, and within one block of the Erie, N. Y. Central and Lake Shore depots. Street cars pass the hotel from all parts of the city continually.

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AND RESTAURANT,

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MAIN STREET SQUARE, BRADFORD, PA.

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Sample Rooms attached to the House. Special accommodations to Commercial Travelers.

FREE BUS TO AND FROM ALL TRAINS.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.

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FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT,

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A regular graduate of medicine, continues to devote special attention to all diseases of a Chronic

PRIVATE and NERVOUS NATURE.

No matter who have failed, give him a call, his opinion costs nothing, his cures are radical, being for life, and effected with medicines prepared in his own laboratory, pure, safe and reliable.

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Stoves,

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AGRICULTURAL TOOLS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, PUTTY,

And every article usually found in a first class Hardware establishment.

JOB WORK of all kinds done on short notice and at reasonable rates.

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W. T. CALLAR,

Dealer in

DRUGS & MEDICINES

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Prescriptions Carefully Compounnped at any time, Day or Night

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Steam Book and Job Printer,

Miner Block, opp. the Public Square.

Smethport, Pa.

THE MINER JOB DEPARTMENT is supplied with a new Campbell Power Press and an Imperial Quarto Jobber, both of which are run by Steam Power. The office is supplied with the latest styles of Job and Fancy type, to which constant additions are made. It is the best equipped Job Office in Northern Pennsylvania. We have especial facilities for doing Druggist Label Printing, Legal Blank and Pamphlet work, and will not "take a back seat" for any city house, as to prices or quality of work.

FURNITURE

of all kinds,

Parlor and Chamber Sets

PICTURE FRAMES, ETC.,

of every description constantly on hand or made to order.

Mechanic St. SMETHPORT, PA.

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New Furniture Rooms.

The undersigned has opened in his new building on

Mechanic St., Near Iron Bridge,

a new Furniture Warehouse, where he will keep a full stock of

PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE

and

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Of All Kinds,

GOOD STOCK AND FAIR PRICE

Patronage solicited.

15 1917 ROBERT WOLTERS, Prop'r.

Alfred Sturdevint

has removed his *BARBER SHOP* to the rear of *ARMSTRONG'S DRUGSTORE,* where he is prepared to do

Shaving & Hair-Dressing

in the highest style of the art.

A supply of COLLARS, CUFFS, and toilet goods constantly on hand.

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Delivered every Morning

THE undersigned having established a regular route for the supply of fresh milk to the people of Smethport and vicinity, solicits the patronage of the community.

GEO. W. KING.

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Established in 1840

Eureka Safety Power

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2	3½x6	60in	40x25	900	$150
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Also, Spark Arresting Portables and Stationary Engines for Planing Mills. Send for Circulars. 15-19

SELECT POETRY.

Ohe Hast! Ohne Rast!

Without haste, without rest!
Bind the smile to thy breast!
Bear it with thee as a spell;
Storm or sunshine, guard it well!
Heed not flowers that grow and bloom;
Bear it onward to the tomb!

Haste not! let no thoughtless deed
Mark forever the spirit's speed;
Ponder well and know the right—
Onward then, with all thy might,
Haste not! years can ne'er atone
For one reckless action done!

Rest not! Life is sweeping by,
Do and dare before you die;
Something mighty and sublime
Leave behind to conquer time;
Glorious are it to live for aye,
When these forms have passed away.

Haste not! rest not! Conflict waits,
Duties wait the warrior's fate,
Duty be thy polar guide—
Do the right whate'er betide!
Haste not! rest not! Conflict past,
God shall crown thy work at last!

—*Ex.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHICH CONQUERED?

BY MRS. I. A. E.

It was evening in the roomy old-fashioned kitchen of Farmer Grey. The green paper curtains, covered with pictures of impossible scenery and strange grotesque figures, were lowered, shutting out the white moonlight as it lay upon the snow-covered fields like glittering crystals.

Great logs of oak and cedar filled the wide fire-place, casting a ruddy, cheerful glow around the room; an Angola cat lay basking in the bright fire-light, while upon the opposite side of the hearth, stretched at full length, lay a great Newfoundland dog; the yellow painted floor was clean as hands could make it, and altogether the room presented a scene of rural comfort not to be despised.

The farmer sat in his easy-chair, deep in meditation, with his eyes fastened upon the fire, while the busy house-wife with deft fingers plied the knitting needles, and glanced occasionally at the couple seated at the table busy with their books. It was their daughter and the district school teacher.

Faith Grey was an only child, and from the time when she first began to talk, had ruled her loving subjects in the little kingdom of home with absolute sway. She was now seventeen years of age, with laughing brown eyes and waving, auburn hair, that rippled and shone with a touch of gold in its soft meshes when she faced the sun.—Her complexion was fair and pure as an apple blossom. Her dress was a simple brown merino, with a plain, white collar fastened at the throat by a blue ribbon, while streamers of the same azure hue confined the meshes of waving hair. She was tall and slender, with a supple, willowy grace perceptible in every movement of her graceful form.

Her companion was apparently about twenty-five years of age, with a broad white brow and dark hair, which clustered in little ringlets about his forehead; his eyes were black and penetrating; the grave, firm mouth betokened indomitable will and strength of character; his face was smooth, and his large, well-made form was arrayed in a suit of plain black; he was college-educated, and while waiting for a situation had learned that he could have the winter school in this district to teach, and being poor, had accepted it rather than remain idle until a more eligible one presented itself. He was far from despising small beginnings.

He well knew that the school bore no enviable reputation, for by report it was known far and near.—Only the winter before the scholars had chosen to give the teacher a seat in a snow-drift, and then entering the school-room had held high carnival, laughing and jeering at him as he tried in vain to enter, and in despair he had turned his back upon the school and the town. He well knew that it was no light task which he had undertaken, but only a tighter closing of the firm lips was visible as he accepted the trust, and silently vowed to conquer or die. It was a school of fifty scholars, ranging from four to twenty years of age! A mixed assembly, some good, some bad, and some neither the one nor the other, but ready to join the strongest party.—He was obliged to board around, and as he was exceedingly particular and fastidious in all his personal affairs, some encounters which he was obliged to make were laughable in the extreme.—He chose the place farthest from his school for his first boarding place, and as he took his seat at the supper table he glanced appalled at the view which the board presented. The dishes were cracked and grimy, and the supper was composed of a dish of potatoes, familiarly known among the country people as the "long Johns." Gigantic in size, they lay black and heavy upon the dirty plate, flanked by a deep, yellow dish, two-thirds full of pork fat, while slices of the pork, fried to a cinder, floated upon the top. A plate of bread, with a leaden strip at the bottom of each slice, and a small piece of butter composed of alternate stripes of white and yellow, completed the viands. He crushed down the rising feeling of disgust and made no sign, even when the young son, a boy of ten years of age, seized one of the largest of the potatoes in his dirty, unwashed hands, and squeezing it, exclaimed: "Marm, this 'ere 'tater ain't done," and laying it down, coolly repeated the operation with the rest.

This was a sample of the meals which he was compelled to partake of while he stayed at his first boarding place, but he was more fortunate in his next selection. It was at Farmer Grey's, and Mrs. Grey was a noted housewife.—Faith was one of his hardest pupils to manage. Never doing any mischief which he could trace directly to her, yet, by some unaccountable influence, he was sure that she induced the rest to act in direct defiance of his authority, and when detected her own face would be as demure and innocent-looking as that of a kitten. She was a ready and apt scholar, and seemed really delighted with the opportunities of learning which the talented young master placed within the reach of all. He was possessed of a vast fund of general information, and he gave to them without measure and without stint. He was kind and gentle, but in very truth they found him master—all but Faith.

As the days lengthened into weeks, an unquiet spirit seemed to enter into the girl, and she seemed almost boldly defiant. With exceeding patience and gentleness the master bore with all her strange freaks, and although sorely tried he endeavored, by gentle, winning kindness to bring her to see the great [illegible] she was doing herself and him.—But it was of no avail; the more he tried the more he might try, and the dancing brown eyes snot forth angry sparks, as at last he passed her most daring pranks by in absolute silence.

However the crisis came at last. At the noon recess one of the oldest scholars, a youth of nineteen, had tried to steal her handkerchief in fun; it was a dainty affair, made of lace and muslin, a present from her cousin in the city.—Faith had resolutely declined all such advances, but in the afternoon she reached across the aisle and laid it upon the open leaves of the book where he was studying. With a graceful bow he acknowledged the gift, and raised it to his lips, when lo! a tiny dead mouse dropped from its folds, and a universal giggle ran through the room. In desperation the master called them to order, and there was a sharp ring as of iron in the grave, stern tones which said, "Faith Grey can stop after school, might." That was all, and, without casting a look in the direction of the young girl, the business of the day went on as usual, but each and all understood that trifling was at an end, and even Faith's rosy cheeks paled a little as she noticed shyly at the stern, quiet face.

It had been a hard day for the young master, and it was no wonder if his patience was exhausted. In the morning, one of his largest scholars, a half-witted Frenchman had entered late, and immediately commenced to laugh, and all the information that could be elicited from him was that he guessed the two-year-old would get full bye and bye," and again his fat sides would shake with laughter. He was a great, overgrown fellow of sixteen, who worked for his board at a farm about a mile from school, and at noon his employer presented himself at the schoolhouse, and in loud, angry tones, ordered him never to darken his doors again. It appeared that the swine where the cattle were in the habit of drinking, was formed by lowering a barrel into the ground, and all around it was very slippery with ice, and as the clown had driven them to drink the "two-year old" had slipped and fallen in head first, and being unable to get out alone, the Frenchman had left it to "get full" while he went to school. When found by the farmer the animal was drowned. Although the school-master could not blame the farmer for his indignation, yet the circumstance annoyed him exceedingly; and if one might be allowed to judge by the look of determination on his white, stern face, Faith was likely to feel the full force of his authority, and even her stout heart quailed a little as the shadows lengthened, and the day drew near its close.

The last lesson had been recited; the last class had stood up to spell; the evening hymn had been sung, and at last school had closed, the scholars filing out of the house in good order, and with a strange quietness and dispatch, wrapping about them their shawls, hoods and comforters. Faith, with the roses all gone from her dimpled cheeks, was sitting at her desk white and still. For a few moments, which seemed like an eternity to her, the master sat at his desk with his head bowed upon his hands. The short winter's day was drawing to a close, and one solitary sunbeam, red as blood, streamed through the window, and lay across the desk exactly in front of her, and to the day of her death, Faith will carry a vivid inward picture of that little school-room, for every article which it contained was indelibly impressed upon her mind in those few moments.

At last the master raised his head, and in low tones said: "Miss Faith, you may come here."

At the sound of his voice, the blood rushed back to the cheek which had been so pale but a moment ago, and her courage revived. She arose, and with firm step walked across the room and stood before him, and as their eyes met she returned his gaze unflinchingly. His was a sad, beseeching look, as though he would urge her to beg his forgiveness. Hers was a mixture of fun and anger combined, but certainly they showed no signs of sorrow. As he arose to his feet his huge form towered like a giant above her, and reaching over his desk, he grasped his ferule.

"Hold out your hand!"

The words were jerked forth as though they caused the speaker untold pain. Faith obeyed although the white lids covered the brown eyes and the long eyelashes swept over cheeks as white as the snow outside. She had never received a blow in her life, and she shivered as the tips of the slender fingers were firmly grasped, and one short, sharp, stinging blow descended upon the white palm, leaving a crimson mark that curiously reminded her of the blood-red sunbeam, as it lay across the desk. The ferule was raised for another blow when again their eyes met, but from the brown ones the anger and defiance was gone and they were full of tears and mute pleading, and with a dull thud the ferule dropped to the floor and the girl was clasped to his heart in a wild, passionate embrace.

* * * * * * * * *

In after years when she was the loved and honored wife of the statesman, who began his career as a district school teacher, Faith was wont to say that the keeping up of appearances so that others might not know what had occurred was the hardest lesson she had ever learned. It was impossible to become the docile pupil which she now longed to be without exciting suspicion, and for eight weeks she acted her part in a manner worthy of the most finished actress, and to this day it is an unsettled question between them as to which conquered.—*Am. Cultivator.*

Kit Burns, the Rat Catcher.

It is said of the late Kit Burns of New York that, as a professional rat catcher, he was the first in America. It is further alleged by those who profess unequivocal knowledge of the matter, that the deceased Kit had amassed much money in pursuit of his unique vocation. He once made $500 out of one single job in the rat-catching line. One of the first restaurants on Broadway had been so badly infested by rats that the quantity of provisions consumed or destroyed night and day was incredibly large. The finest monsers were procured, but they made no inroad upon the army of rodents. In fact, cat after cat became demoralized, while the rats grew bolder, and frequently put them to flight. Alone in the restaurant one night, Kit surveyed the situation, and declared it to be a desperate one. The following night he set his huge cage close to an advantageous aperture. A small, dim lamp on the shelf above him was the only light in the place. He lay above the great cage with the string of the main trap in his hand. His object was to catch the "king" rat, and then the work was easy. They all follow the king. Rat after rat came to the cage, nibbled the bait, and ran back to the hole. There seemed to have been a perfect understanding about the matter before his majesty ventured forth. When he did, Kit knew him, for the king rat is an enormous, shaggy specimen, with great bristles growing out of his body—and down snapped the trap. Now the rest were guideless, and wholly at the mercy of the rat catcher. Kit then fastened the king so as to secure his presence in the cage, and when the trap was again raised scores upon scores of rats filled the cage. It could hold no more; but when the subjects found themselves captured they fell upon the king and nearly tore him to pieces. After that Kit easily secured the rest of the vermints, and was paid $500.

Strange Things in Bee-dom.

Several years ago, when the seventeen-year locusts visited us, I noticed, one morning in August, that the bees were going to the woods pretty lively. There were no flowers in that direction, and the weather was such that no honey-dew could be looked for. I followed them to the mountain, and there among the rock oak, their busy hum could be heard for a considerable distance. An examination proved that where the locusts had punctured the small branches, a sweet substance exuded, which the bees were collecting in considerable quantities; in fact some gathered 20 lbs from this source. Its taste was rather unpleasant, but the bees wintered well on it.

While the bees were working on this substance one cool morning, about sunrise, the fog was stealing softly up the ravine towards my apiary, which is situated at the end of a deep ravine, the workers had then made their first sally. In a moment everything was shrouded in one of those thick fogs that come in a moment and are gone as soon. Just at that moment I came to the scene of action; no bee was visible, except one now and then issuing from a hive, but as quickly returning. I heard a strange sound, as it were in the clouds, increasing in volume. It was the sound of the main force of fifty hives—heavy-laden bees hovering above the thick fog in vain trying to find their hives. It was a soul-thrilling sound, only to be heard once in a lifetime. Half-a-dozen swarms on the wing at once, is nothing to be compared to it. Like everything else, it came to an end. The sun gently lifted the fog, and then such a rush—the approach of a sudden shower would never produce as much commotion.—*American Bee Journal.*

Flavor in Milk.

Good milk can be had only from good cows. There is a natural difference in the flavor of the milk of different cows. The flavor of the breeds is different, and that of individuals of the same breed varies. The cows, then, must be properly selected, to begin with. Both judgment and taste are required for this. Then the conditions must be right and kept right. The cows must be properly fed and cared for. They must neither be reduced by starvation nor made plethoric by over-feeding. The quality of the feed must be considered. Sweet, fine-flavored milk comes only from sweet, fine-flavored food. Other things, as well as turnips and leeks, flavor milk. Both quality and flavor, as well as the quantity, vary with the season, and even with the age of the cow. Foul air affects flavor, whether it comes from carrion in the field or droppings in the stable or barnyard. Sweet water is indispensable to the production of sweet milk. Stagnant water carries its impurities into the blood of the cow and into the secretions of milk. The system of the cow is incapable of straining out the spores of algæ in stagnant water. These develop and hasten the putrefaction in the milk, when exposed to the atmosphere. And water must be convenient, so that the cow does not get worried out in reaching it, nor get so dry, because of her dread of the journey, as to make herself feverish from over-drinking when she does reach the water. In short, the health and comfort of the cow must be provided for in every particular, if the best results are to be realized.—*Dairyman.*

An Immense Sheep Farm.

Mr. Shaffer pre-empted 160 acres of land in this county in 1861, and established a sheep rancho. The war followed. He made no appreciable progress in his condition until 1865, when his fortune took a turn. At this time (1865) he owned 3,000 head of sheep, all improved. The original stock of 2,000 head he purchased from A. Toutant Beauregard, brother of the General.—Four years after that he purchased 1,500 ewes of the celebrated George Wilkins Kendall flock, having, in all, introduced 800 head of ewes and bucks, costing him $50 a head. Mr. Shaffer's income for 1876 may be summed up as follows: Ewes sold, 2,275, at $6,716; bucks and wethers sold, $3,838; wool sold, 82,000 pounds, $16,000; income for 1876, $27,-575.

To maintain his establishment and attend to the sheep requires an outlay of nearly $700 per month. From twenty-five to thirty men are constantly employed. The flocks of sheep are divided into 1,200 to each flock, under the care of a pastore, and over every three pastores is a baccrio, or overseer, having that particular three under his especial care. Over all the bacerios is a *head man.* Two large mule teams are constantly hauling supplies, and in the storehouse of the rancho is a stock sufficient to start an ordinary country store. Of ewes, bucks and lambs he has now 16,000 head, less about 250, valued at about $75,000.

A few years ago, foreseeing that a large tract of land would soon be necessary to maintain his rapidly growing flocks, and afford never-failing pasturage, when prices were comparatively low he commenced the purchase of what has since swelled into a princely domain, watered by six or seven different streams, chief among which are the Agua Dulce, San Fernando, and Lagarto. This tract now contains 69,000 acres of land. With the fence completed which he has now under way, these acres will not be worth less than $2 each. The tract measures fifteen miles in length and from ten to twelve wide, and is covered with a plentiful supply of timber. Forty miles of fencing will be required to inclose it. Mr. Shaffer's dwelling is situated nearly in the middle, and in addition to a very comfortable dwelling, he has a stone warehouse for the storage of wool, a large stable, and a dozen or more outbuildings for the servants.

Three or four immense cisterns supply water for the house, and near the sheep pens is a large windmill and tank, drawing a supply from a well eighty-one feet deep, cut through solid rock, and in which the water is thirty-five feet deep.—*Nueces Times.*

The Dairy Interest.

The country has $450,000,000 invested in 10,000,000 milch cows whose annual product is worth $275,142,565, while the last cotton crop was worth only $200,-000.

The enormous sum of this dairy interest which includes nothing of oxen hides or meat—will surprise every one who has paid no attention to it. The fallacy which destroyed the hay argument is partially wanting here too. For, while our exportation of hay amounts to nothing, and hardly equals consumption, there is a great and rapid growing export of butter, cheese, salt and fresh beef and live animals. The sum cannot be accurately computed, and carries the particular valuations into the same classification with cotton. For in all these interests the final appreciation does not rest upon the amount how considerable soever that may be, which is consumed at home, and so lost to wealth, but upon the amount beyond consumption, which is exported and enriches the land by its equivalent in gold or other needs and permanent worths.

The gross value of cattle for labor, manure, milk, cheese, butter, leather and other ends, is susceptible of a vast addition and must necessarily expand with western settlement and increase the returns shown in our foreign trade, while sustaining labor at home more abundantly and cheaply, and so enabling every industry to flourish in competition with less favored countries, and greater comforts and luxuries to be enjoyed by all. It will not hold the throne it challenges any more than the hay crop; provided the southern energy, which has done so much toward restoring its early abundance, holds the course it has with the energy it is now showing. But it may, and apparently must, reach a higher sum than any farmer or any statistician has dreamed for, recovering its total, it has acquired the best blood of the best herds of Europe; has given practical attention and study to manufacture of cheese and butter; has given the leather interest a new power; is conquering Texas, California, Oregon and all the new states, and is arousing wonder in and drawing money from Europe and Asia at the same time.—*North American.*

Firm Butter Without Ice.

In families, or where the dairy is small, a good plan to have butter cool and firm without ice, is by the process of evaporation, as practiced in India and other warm countries. A cheap plan is to get a very large sized porous earthen flower-pot with an extra large saucer. Half fill the saucer with water, set in it a trivet or light stand—such as is used for holding hot irons will do—upon this set your butter; over the whole invert the flower-pot, letting the top rim of it rest in and be covered by the water; then close the hole in the bottom of the flower-pot with a cork; then dash water over the flower-pot, and repeat the process several times a day, or whenever it looks dry. If set in a cool place, or where the wind can blow on it, it will rapidly evaporate the water from the pot, and the butter will be as firm and cool as if from an ice-house.—*W. F. Havard.*

The Canton River.

Of all the extraordinary scenes which can be witnessed, nothing can be more surprising or astounding to the European than the appearance of the Canton river; for let him have traveled "far and wide," nought can give him an idea of the scene but certain demonstration. Myriads of boats float on the waters; some devoted to handicraft men of all descriptions; others to retailers of edibles, cooked and uncooked; boats laden with chests of tea piled one upon the other, two above the, until the side of the boat is level with the water's edge; merchants boats forcing their way authority through the crowd; war junks at anchor, while here and there is a European boat, managed by sailors who give vent to their excited feelings by uttering sundry and divers ejaculations not particularly complimentary to the good seamanship of the natives, nor expressive of kindly feelings towards them. Flower boats, and others belonging to artisans, venders of food, pedlars, merchants, poultry and sand-pans are wedged together in one solid mass, apparently impenetrable; while the air is filled and the ear stunted with the deafening sound of gongs and wind instruments, discoursing most unearthly music, accompanied by the yelling, screaming, gabbling and clamor of hundreds of thousands or human tongues, producing a hodge-podge of sounds, unrivaled and unequalled since the building of the Tower of Babel. As there is no part of the world so densely populated as China, so there is no part of China so thickly populated as Canton; the population of the city of Canton and its suburbs being estimated at above one million; and the denizens of the river, who habitually reside in their boats, are said to exceed two hundred thousand.—*Bayard Taylor.*

Indian Justice.

Piute Indians have a summary and effective way of dealing with their "fair but frail" ones. "An Indian," says the Reno Journal, "known as Sam lost his squaw through the blandishments of another red man named Jim. It seems that the fair Mary fell a victim to Jim's tender words, and at his solicitation left her husband's bed and board and joined the fortunes of Jim. Sam was not one to quietly submit to this treatment, particularly as Mary had taken some of her husband's goods when she departed.—The loss of these added much to the wrath of the victimized Sam, who raised such a commotion among the Piute braves about it that they determined to teach the frail Mary, and by her example the rest of the female portion of the tribe, a lesson. Jim tried to screen her from the gathering storm by hiding her, but they soon found her, and about fifty of the tribe, including Jim and several squaws, escorted her to the hills just back of Washoe Lake where, safe from Caucasian intrusion, they made a huge pile of sage brush, and, after tying the frail Mary in the middle of it, set it on fire. The cheerful crowd then withdrew from the scene of cremation in which all joined except Jim—Sam being very fierce in his leaps and yells. The screams of Mary added to the zest of the dance." The sequel, however, reads very much like the ways of civilized society. "Jim meantime sat quietly by, and seemed an indifferent spectator of what was going on, and when the fire was out and the ashes gathered up, he went his way to new conquests, and Sam expressed himself satisfied."

Russian Dinners.

The dish most affected throughout the north of Russia is called *Zakouska,* which word comprehends a *melange* of everything that happens to be in season in the way of comestibles. As, for instance, fresh caviar, raw herring, raw smoked goose, salmon, radishes, with cheese and butter. For soups, we have the *Okroshka,* a cold iced soup, with a beverage in it, made of fermented rye, by way of flavor, and with herring, cucumber, and meat floating in it; also the cabbage soup, with sour cream, called *Stchi.* There is also a fish soup, which I did not taste, made of stone perch; in fact, a taste or two of either soup will suffice. Then there are patties of isinglass, mixed up with the flesh of the sturgeon, very much like muffins with fish and cold boiled sucking pig, with horseradish sauce; roast mutton stuffed with buckwheat, with salted cucumbers as a salad; plenty of Cayenne is used with the fish and cabbage. The dessert of sweet dishes and fruits is very good. The sherry of the Crimea, the wine of the Caucasus, the champagne of the Don, and the raspberry beer, or cider, are pretty good, so is the beer made in St. Petersburg; but their native brandy, called *Vodka,* or "little water," must have a very depressing effect, as is frequently seen in the tottering *Moujik* painfully endeavoring to steady the town by holding on to a post.

Shaker Dietetics.

Their diet is simple but sufficient. Pork is never eaten, and only a part of the Shaker people eat any meat at all. Many use no food produced by animals, denying themselves even butter, milk and eggs. At Mount Lebanon, and in some of the other societies, two tables are set, the one with, the other without meat. They consume much fruit eating it at every meal; and they have always fine and extensive vegetable gardens and orchards. Father Evans (the Shakers call him Elder Evans, but we like father better), now about 70 years old, and at the head of one branch of the Shaker community at Lebanon has not eaten flesh for nearly forty years and he is hale and hearty, much more so than most men of his age; yet when he commenced his vegetable diet he was in a declining state of health, as he tells us, "a candidate for consumption."—*Herald of Health.*

THE McKEAN MINER.

H. F. Barbour — *Editor.*

Smethport, Pa., Nov. 28, 1878.

THANKSGIVING.

This is the day set apart by official proclamation as a day of National Thanksgiving. How many of this feverish, bustling American people will pause to recount to themselves the many blessings they have received and are constantly receiving for which they should give thanks to the great Giver of all gods? We are a nation of good natured grumblers, and are more disposed to magnify our ills than to give Heaven credit for the continual blessings bestowed upon us, as a Nation and individuals. Still, we could not within the limit of these columns recount the aforesaid blessings. Our beetle-browed, stern visaged Puritan forefathers established the custom of spending one day in devout thanksgiving, yet how little had they to be thankful for compared with their descendants of the present day. Let us then for one day forget our misfortunes and failures, lay aside our troubles and cares and remember only the good we daily receive and enjoy, not forgetting the great source of all.

GOVERNOR ELECT Hoyt will be inaugurated Tuesday, January 21. A grand time is in preparation, and we will guarantee that "the boys will enjoy themselves."

SAM RANDALL has already crowded out all competitors for The Speakership of the next House, and has his eye on the Democratic nomination for President in 1880.—*Cleveland Herald.*

THE suit of the Lees—heirs of General Robert E. Lee—to recover their estate of Arlington, confiscated by the Government, and consecrated to the eternal rest of 20,000 Union soldiers, will shortly come up for trial.

FOR the benefit of our readers we would say that the news from Pekin is that Tseng-chi-tu, son of Tseng-kuo-fan, succeeds Kuo-sung-tao at London, while Li-fong-pao goes to Berlin. Therefore, govern yourselves accordingly.

THE Secretary of the Treasury is able to make nearly $5,000,000 reduction in the estimates for the total expenditures of the Government for the coming year over those for the current year. The Government, like all the people under it, has learned how to economize.

THE Western Union Telegraph Company appears to be stuck for a pretty big pile. The inventor of the gutta-percha insulator, which they use on 60,000 miles of their wire, has sued them for using his patent without paying for it, and has got Judge Blatchford's opinion sustaining his claim.

IN SEVEN counties in the State the Nationals lost votes as compared with 1877; in all the other counties we made gains. McKean is the banner county: in 1877 we had one vote there; in 1878 we had 742! Fulton county must be a terrible and Godless district: not a National there either in '77 or '78! This is an awful state of affairs for the Fulton county people!—*Williamsport Standard* [Greenback Organ].

IN SOUTH CAROLINA the man who stuffs 2,500 fac-simile paper votes into a ballot-box, or drives a United States Supervisor away from the polls with a revolver, is not molested; the man who dares to make an affidavit to these facts is locked up on a charge of perjury. The United States revenue officer who attempts to do his duty in almost any part of the South gets shot for his pains; the thief who shoots him is neither indicted nor arrested.—*Tribune.*

THE importance of one vote is often plead as a reason for voters to go to the polls. Here is an instance at the late election in Bucks county. Thomas S. Folwell and Thomas T. Ochis, the Republican and Democratic candidates for Prothonotary in Bucks county, each received 7,610 votes. As neither is elected the vacancy will have to be filled by the Governor until after the next general election a year hence. The vote for member of the Legislature in Clinton county is also said to be a tie.

CONGRESS will have plenty of work ready to go on with when it meets. Among the measures which have come out of committee and are pending in the House are bills granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war; to regulate the compensation of postmasters; to transfer the Indian bureau to the war department; to retire the circulating notes of national banks; to authorize the deposit of silver bullion and to issue certificates therefor; the Texas Pacific railroad bill; a bill to tax incomes; a supplemental homestead act; a bill to apply the proceeds of the public lands to the education of the people, and an important bill to rebuild the United States navy. There are over three hundred bills on the private calendar in the House and quite a large number in the Senate.

COMMISSIONER RAUM gives, in his report, the exact figures of the murder and maltreatment of the United States revenue officers in the South, which were given the other day in round numbers. The number of murders is five; the number of woundings, thirteen. Those are a trifle smaller than the figures recently given, but they are fully large enough to illustrate the utter lack of moral sentiment in the South upon the twin subjects of frauds upon the revenue and outrages upon its officers. The murderers and assailants in these cases have gone unwhipped of justice; in one Republican district some action was taken toward a prosecution, but that was the one exception which proved the rule. When, however, one Southerner was shot because it was necessary to shoot him—shot in self defence by a revenue officer—the whole State of South Carolina, as the Commissioner says, "was aroused." The remedy which Mr. Raum proposes is that Congress shall declare all those to be murderers who participate in resistance to revenue officers where one of the latter is killed. N. Y. *Tribune.*

WHAT THE CAPITAL HAS COST.

Is it Worth the Money?—Some Expenditures for "Works of Art"—Apparently Useless Extravagance.

Last June congress called upon the secretary of the treasury for a tabulated statement of all money spent by the government, since its origin, in the District of Columbia. This statement has been prepared by Mr. Bailey, of the warrant division, and is full of interesting figures. The total expenditures for what may be called permanent improvements, including original expenditures, the cost of repairs, furnishing and keeping in order the public institutions in Washington are as follows:

The capitol	$17,184,631 13
The patent office	3,197,808 19
The treasury department	7,402,942 49
Streets and avenues of Washington	5,975,298 18
The State department	4,387,948 37
Lamps, &c., to the District of Columbia	4,017,250 40
Benevolent institutions	4,732,418 53
Penal institutions	4,418 39 70
Water works	4,070,852 16
Navy department (including yard)	3,824,130 04
Department of agriculture	3,174,192 75
Smithsonian institution	2,385,420 26
Post Office department	2,724,504 69
War department	2,044,061 37
Parks and public grounds	1,630,557 33
The executive mansion and grounds	1,540,449 99
The library of Congress	1,515,967 24
Bridges, &c.	1,390,568 12
The Botanic garden	742,813 88
Works of art, paintings, statuary—	
Corcoran gallery	622,869 18
Canals	627,418 82
Miscellaneous	350,349 03
Fire department (buildings, engines, &c)	199,209 00
Courts	78,483 82
Total	$92,112,393 87

The total represents the amount of money the government has invested in the District of Columbia, under the items named, none of which, under the statutes, is taxable. The government owns all the streets, avenues, alleys, parks and public grounds in Washington, and is proprietor of about one-half of the money required to support the district Government.

The money expended for works of art seems enormous, but $125,00 of it is invested in the Corcoran Art Gallery in a peculiar way. When the war broke out Corcoran sympathized with the south and went to Europe. The art gallery which bears his name had been erected, but was not occupied. The government seized it and occupied it during the war. When Corcoran came home in 1865, he brought suit for rent and $125,000 was paid him, with the stipulation that it was to be a part of the endowment of the gallery. The other investments for art have been very extravagant. There are many good pieces, and many poor ones, in the possession of the government, but in almost every case extravagant prices have been paid, and the purchase made for other reasons than the artistic excellence of the article.—For instance, the hideous, nude statue of Washington, which stands opposite the east front of the capitol, cost $42,170 74. The equestrian statue of Scott, at the intersection of Rhode Island and Massachusetts avenue, which is perhaps the best piece of its kind in the city, cost the enormous sum of $77,000. The equestrian statue of Washington, which stands at the intersection of Penna. avenue, K and Twenty-second streets, cost $58,270, and Clark Mill's statue of Jackson, which occupies Lafayette square, opposite the executive mansion, cost $28,442. The marble figure of Lincoln which stands on a marble shaft, in front of the city hall, cost $15,000, and the wretched statue of Rawlins, which stands down on the river bank, surrounded by negro cabins, cost $13,000.

The ridiculous groups of Columbus and the Frontierman's family on the east portico of the capitol cost—the former $55,000 and the latter $32,000. The historical painting by Jonathan Trumbull in the capital rotunda cost $32,000, and Healy's collection of Presidential portraits cost $8,500, which was as good an investment as any made. Another good investment was the $60,000 spent in frescoing the capitol corridors and committee rooms. Brady's collection of photographs of distinguished men cost $25,000.

It appears that Major L'Enfant, the Frenchman who planned the city of Washington, 1792, received only $1,894 for his services, while Walter, the architect who designed the capitol building got $20,000.

It cost $13,333 33 to remove the seat of government to Washington in 1800.

History of "The Standard."

In the days when the excitement in the oil country was at its height, a young Englishman named Samuel Andrews came to Cleveland. He had worked in an oil refinery, and had discovered what he believed to be a more economical method of refining oil than those generally in use. He was very poor, in such limited circumstances indeed that his wife took in sewing to help support the family. Andrews set up a little still and put his method into practice. He drudged early and late, and in six months had made $500. He borrowed a little money, put up more stills and began to make money at a still more encouraging rate. About this time he made the acquaintance of a young man of 30, John D. Rockefeller, who by hard work as a bookkeeper had collected enough money to start a small flour store. Andrews convinced even so cautious a man as Rockefeller that there was money in oil-refining. The latter put in what money he had, the firm of Andrews, Rockefeller & Co. began business, and the Standard Oil Company became known. In a year or two it was making as much money as any other refinery. Even when the multiplication of refineries made profits small, careful management kept the Standard on its feet while other refineries were going to pieces. It even assumed the offensive, and assisted in the ruin of its competitors by underselling them in their own markets. By 1871 it had "squeezed out" all competing establishments in Cleveland and made serious inroads into the business of refineries in other cities. Heretofore its operations had been quiet. It now came out boldly with a reorganized company and a capital of $500,000. The third member of the great commercial trio now came to the front. Peter H. Watson, once President of the Erie, and an expert railway man, showed the Standard how it could control even the transportation of oil. Rockefeller and his partners contracted with trunk lines to carry their oil for $1 a barrel below regular rates, and pay the Standard this amount for every barrel shipped by other parties. Production suddenly found itself a slave to transportation. The carrying trade alone gave the Standard a profit of $7,000,000 annually and swelled the gigantic fund used to crush out competition in every form. Andrews, the father of this gigantic enterprise, a few weeks ago sold out his interest for $1,000,000. He retired with the consciousness, if he is at all sentimental, that in increasing a capital of a few thousands in thirteen years to forty millions, he has contributed more than any other man to the romantic realities of American trade.—*Utica Herald.*

Resumption of Specie Payments.

At a conference between some Baltimore bankers and the Secretary of the Treasury, last Saturday, Secretary Sherman made the following answers to the questions asked:

It is true that actual redemption is confined by the law to the office of the Assistant Treasurer at New York. This is a wise provision, for it would be inexpedient to scatter the redemption fund so that it would not be readily available. Redemption in New York, the chief commercial city of the country, establishes the equality of the United States notes with coin, and this is the main thing, and carries with it their equality in all parts of the United States.—The difficulties suggested by the Baltimore banks could be met by either of several expedients.

First—This Department can now, by express provision of law, sell or exchange coin for greenbacks. This has been done for years at Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, and other leading ports at the same premium for gold as the market rate at New York. This could be continued after January 1, when at New York the rate will be par, and therefore the same elsewhere.

Second—United States notes being at a parity with coin can, I think, under existing law be received for customs duties, and this is the only purpose for which coin is required by law to be paid to the government by a citizen; and it is the purpose for which it is usually desired. If there is any doubt upon this point, Congress may expressly authorize it.

Third—If United States notes are taken for duties in new York, they must be taken for duties in every port of the United States.—Otherwise, an unconstitutional preference would be made in favor of one port over other ports in the United States.

Fourth.—After resumption, United States notes must be held and maintained at par for all purposes in all parts of the United States. They can be transported easily and speedily, while coin cannot be so readily and cheaply moved. It would seem that if we secure absolutely the convertibility of United States notes into coin at the chief commercial city, we practically secure the same convertibility at every place in the United States. Exchange is usually in favor of New York, but a temporary premium elsewhere will be insignificant, and cannot exceed the small cost of transporting United States notes to New York. That may and has occurred when specie payments were the rule everywhere, and is less likely to occur now when we have a uniform paper circulation current in all parts of the United States.

My general answer, therefore, to you is, that the United States will maintain its notes at par in coin in all parts of the United States, and will do so by the redemption of such notes as are presented to the Assistant Treasurer at New York, and by the receipt of United States notes for both customs duties and bonds. I think that can be done without a change of the law, but as to this Congress must be the judge. The Treasury will treat United States notes and coin as an exact equivalent in all transactions with the Government, and then all business everywhere in the United States will adapt itself to the same standard. Having stated this much, I do not think that I ought to go farther; and, perhaps, in my desire to be frank with you, I may have broached questions that should await the opening of Congress.

Disaster at Sea.

Another terrible disaster at sea occurred on Monday night, the 25th inst. The steamship Pommerania, which left New York on the 14th, collided with a bark on the English coast, and sank with fifty-eight of her passengers. Another steamer fortunately happened to be passing and by prompt and energetic efforts succeeded in saving 173. All the survivors commend the heroism of the captain, who stuck to his vessel and went down with her.

TILDEN is said to be actively engaged with Speaker Randall in an effort to secure Pennsylvania in the interest of his (Tilden's) nomination in 1880. What can the matter be? Has the "Nephew of his Uncle" been discarded and Mr. Randall substituted in his place?—*Binghamton Republican.*

"THE LEADING AMERICAN NEWSPAPER."

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

For 1879 THE TRIBUNE hopes to continue with increasing success, the work and the methods which through the year now ending have won such popular approval and borne such ample fruit.

A year ago THE TRIBUNE pointed out the danger to the tranquility of the country, to the Treasury, the currency and the National honor, from the alliance then forming between the Solid South and Tammany Hall. It declared that against this danger the old party of freedom, still the party of the Churches and the Schoolhouses, was the only bulwark; and in behalf of that party, it renewed the old appeal to the National conscience, and the enlightened self-interest of the taxpayers.

In all this events have justified it. The year has disclosed the danger THE TRIBUNE predicted, and brought the deliverance it promised. It now asks those who think well of what is did in this eventful year to help widen yet further its influence by increasing its circulation for the next. It labored to harmonize the Republican party; to divert Republicans from attacks upon each other to attacks upon the common enemy. It exposed Southern claims. It denounced the Southern suppression of the negro vote. It resisted debasement of the currency. It endeavored to sustain the Treasury in advancing to specie payments. It strove to promote a practical reform in the Civil Service. It vindicated the legitimacy of the Republican Administration. It crushed as it dared by demonstrating the infamous efforts of the Democratic leaders to buy the Presidency they had fairly lost at the polls.—For these services a distinguished member of the Administration has declared that the Republican party and the country owe THE TRIBUNE a debt of gratitude so great that, de-pairing of full payment immediately, they must institute the Treasury and fund it! Leading Republicans outside of and even opposed to the Administration, are everywhere heartily expressing similar opinions.

THE TRIBUNE now warns the country that, inspiring as the late elections have been, they do not end the danger. The Democrats and the Greenbackers, if united, could have reversed the verdict.—They may be united next time. They have already the Solid South to begin with, as well as the evidence of the control their union would give in many of the Western States. To prevent such a union from sweeping the country, we must keep the Republican party in the highest state of discipline and efficiency, and must educate the voters. If friends know any better agency for such political education than THE TRIBUNE, by all means use it; if not, they surely ought to make every effort to push THE TRIBUNE'S circulation.

THE TRIBUNE is now spending more labor and money than ever before to deserve the distinction it has long enjoyed of the largest circulation among the best people. It is the only news paper in the country maintaining a special telegraphic service of its own between its office and the National Capital. Its Washington dispatches are made the fullest anywhere published. Its London correspondent, George W. Smalley, is recognized as the foremost in that field, on the American Press. Its other foreign correspondence is unusually high. Its special reports and generally more news than can be found by journals expressly devoted to these specialities. Its critical departments are conducted by the old heads, remain unacknowledged authorities:

New Books.....GEO. RIPLEY, LL. D.
Music.....JOHN R. G. HASSARD.
The Drama.....WILLIAM WINTER.
Art.....CLARENCE COOK.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE

Is specially adapted to the large class of intelligent readers too far from New-York to depend on its papers for the daily news, who nevertheless want the editorials, correspondence, book-reviews, scientific matter, lectures, literary miscellany, etc., for which THE TRIBUNE is famous. This is the cheapest, and, for remote country readers, the best edition of THE TRIBUNE published. It contains sixteen pages, and is in convenient form for binding. It is far the most successful Semi-Weekly in the country—having four times the circulation of any other in New York.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

Remains the great fortune for our substantial country population. A high authority has said of it that "THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has done more to make good farm and good citizens than any other single influence that has ever existed in this country." It is now larger than any of its rivals; its new form (sixteen pages, carefully indexed and suitable for binding), has proved exceedingly popular, and its large, clear type, so different from that of most papers of its class, is a special attraction. Its agricultural department, under the special management of an experienced agricultural editor, with a staff of several assistants, and a large corps of special contributors, is more carefully conducted than ever, and it has always been considered the best. Its market reports are the official standard for the Dairymen's Association, and have long been the recognized authority on cattle, grain and general country produce. There are special departments for the young, and for household interests; while poetry, fiction, and the humors of the day are all abundantly supplied. During the ensuing year there may also be expected, among many other features: (1.) *Some Personal Reminiscences of Early Anti-Slavery Work*, by Oliver Johnson, (2.) *Further Contributions on Southern Agriculture*, by Solon Robinson; (3.) *Occasional Papers on Current Topics*, by the Rev. John Hall, D.D.; (4.) *Occasional contributions* by Gail Hamilton; and other attractive matter from writers of equal note.

TWO PAPERS IN ONE.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is now so arranged as to make two complete and separate papers of eight pages each, the first containing the news and politics; the second the correspondence, fiction, poetry, household departments, etc. Both sides of the family can thus enjoy the paper at the same time. During the past year readers have found this a specially attractive and convenient feature.

NO RIVALS TO COMPARE IT WITH.

Both Weekly and Semi-Weekly TRIBUNE are now entirely unlike the corresponding issues from any other daily office in New York—wholly different in form and appearance, with larger type, and only comparable to the three and four dollar religious or literary journals. The price, however, remains so far below theirs as to defy competition; and the premiums are more valuable and substantial than have ever been offered by other newspapers.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE:

Postage Free in the United States.

DAILY TRIBUNE, 1 year.....$10 00
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 1 yr 3 00
Five copies, 1 year, to one Post Office.....11 00
Ten copies, 1 year, to one Post Office, and one free copy.....28 00
WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

One copy, 1 year, $2 00; Five copies, 1 year, $8 25; Ten copies, 1 year, $14 00; Twenty copies, 1 year, $25 00.

Any number of copies above 20 at the same rate. Additions to clubs may be made at any time. Remit by P. O. order or in registered letter. Address simply THE TRIBUNE, New York.

THE GREAT PREMIUM.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED FREE.

Last year THE TRIBUNE offered to five years' single subscribers the unprecedented gift of Webster's Unabridged Quarto Pictorial Dictionary, which retails in all bookstores for $12. The offer proved probably the greatest success in the history of newspaper premiums. Ten thousand of these huge Dictionaries were distributed, and not one single subscriber complained that he was dissatisfied with his premium. We have at last succeeded in renewing the very favorable contract with the publishers (which alone enabled us to offer this magnificent premium,) until April 1, 1879. The publishers positively refuse to let it extend beyond that time. We therefore urge all to avail themselves of the offer at once, and to advise their friends and neighbors of the opportunity. We are extending the terms of the offer, this year, a little, as follows:

We will send Webster's Unabridged Pictorial Quarto Dictionary (edition of 1879), bound in sheep, the latest and best edition, as a gift to any one remitting us

$10 for a single five-years' subscription, in advance, or $16 for eight 1-year subscriptions to

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

$15 for a single five-years' subscription, in advance, or $30 for ten one-year subscriptions to

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

$30 for a single three-years' subscription, in advance, to

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

We believe this to be the most valuable and liberal newspaper premium ever offered. We cannot make it any more liberal, and to avoid useless correspondence we give notice that the dictionary will only be sent on exact compliance with the above terms. It is not offered, under any circumstances, to persons remitting for clubs at regular club rates. We do, however, make the following liberal offer of *Premiums to Friends' Sending Local Clubs:*

For a Club of 5 Weeklies—Any five TRIBUNE Novels.

FOR A CLUB CLUB OF 10 WEEKLIES

An extra copy of the weekly, or a copy of the Greeley Memorial Volume, in cloth or any eight of the TRIBUNE Novels.

For a Club of 20 Weeklies.

The Semi-Weekly Tribune, or one extra Weekly, and either Mr. Greeley's "Political Economy," or "What I Know of Farming" ($1.50 each at retail.

For a Club of 30 Weeklies.

The Semi-Weekly TRIBUNE and any eight of the Tribune Novels; or Mr. Greeley's "Recollections of a Busy Life," in sheep ($2 50 at retail, and the same Novels.

For a Club of 50 Weeklies.

The Daily Tribune one year, and either of the above mentioned books, or the series of Tribune Novels.

(One Semi-Weekly will count as two Weeklies in the above. Double numbers of The Tribune Novels count as two.)

Instead of any five Tribune Novels, we will send, if preferred, pamphlet copies, in good type, of the Tribune's verbatim report of *The Prophetic Conference*, and The Tribune's full exposure of *The Cipher Telegrams*. The same in short form in place of any three Tribune Novels.

Further information, posters, and specimen copies, sent on application. Address simply THE TRIBUNE, New York.

Sage Drinking Vinegar.

[illegible] Atlantic Medicine Co., [illegible]

GENTLEMEN—I lost three pounds while taking one bottle of Allan's Anti-Fat.

Yours truly,
MRS. B. MYERS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GOLD MEDAL

has been awarded at the Paris Exposition of 1878 to

J. & P. COATS,

for their best Six-Cord Spool Cotton, confirming the estimate placed upon their goods at all the World's Exhibitions, from that at London, 1862, to the Centennial Exposition of 1876, where they took a diploma for "SUPERIOR STRENGTH AND EXCELLENT QUALITY."

The second prize of a Silver Medal was taken by the Willimantic Linen Company, which claims to be the special champion of American industry and which has extensively advertised a Grand Prize at Paris.

No Grand Prizes were awarded for Spool Cotton at PARIS.

Messrs. J. & P. Coats have established in Pawtucket, R. I., the largest Spool Cotton Mills in the United States. Every process of manufacture, *from the raw cotton to the finished spool*, is conducted there. Their American-made Spool Cotton took the award at the Centennial, and while they have never claimed special merit for their American-made Spool Cotton over that manufactured in their Scotch Mills, they have the satisfaction of announcing that they have so identified themselves with this country, that

AMERICA, as represented by J. & P. COATS, is still

Ahead in Spool Cotton.

BATES & COATES,
Sole Agents in Philadelphia for
J. & P. COATS.

v12n51 2t

FOR 20 CENTS

The N. Y. Even'g Post (WEEKLY)

WILL BE SENT

To Any Address in the United States
(Postage paid by the Publishers)

Until January 1, 1879.

The New York Evening Post shows no falling off since the death of Mr. Bryant, but rather the contrary, if anything.—Springfield (Mass.) Union.

It maintains the high standard set up for it by the late Mr. Bryant.—*Utica Herald.*

The best of evening newspapers by all odds.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The leading representative afternoon daily of New York City.—*New Haven Commonwealth.*

The wisest and soundest of all our newspapers.—*New York Independent.*

Has a very large circulation among the respectable reading public of this city.—*N. Y. World.*

Accepted at the South as the best authority on any subject.—*New Orleans Times.*

TWELVE MONTHS FOR $1 50.

Semi-Weekly, one year.....$3 00
Daily, one year.....9 00
(SPECIMEN COPIES FREE.)

ADDRESS
W. C. BRYANT & CO.,
Broadway and Fulton St., New York.

Buffalo Warren Roofing Co.
(Successors to J. L. Gaither & Co.)
Manufacturers of and Wholesale Jobbers in
Roofing Materials, Black Varnish, &c.
WARREN ROOFING.

Orders for above and for "Warren's Improved Asphaltum Roofs," also repairing old gravel roofs promptly and satisfactorily executed.

OFFICE 233 MAIN ST.—2D DOOR ON BALCONY.
W. P. LATHROP STANLEY B. COWING.
1530v1

HEATH AND HAPPINESS.

Health and Happiness are priceless. Wealth is their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use

WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS,

The only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Bilious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed "Wm. Wright, Phila." If your Druggist will not supply send 25 cents, or one box to Barrick, Keller & Co. 70 N. 4th St. Phila. 15-23 y1

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY!
GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK. Before Taking Abuse;

TRADE MARK. After Taking

is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for *Seminal Weakness, Spermatorhœa, Impotency*, and all diseases that follow as a sequence on Self-Abuse; as *Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age*, and many *other diseases* that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which as a rule are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence.—The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing: THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,
No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich.
Harris & Ewing, wholesale dealers, Pittsburg.
Sold in Smethport by all Druggists and by all dealers everywhere. 15 48-1y

Harper's Bazar.

1879.
ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

To dress according to Harper's Bazar will be to aim and assimilation of the women of America.—*Boston Transcript.*

As a faithful chronicle of fashion, and a newspaper of domestic and social character, it ranks without a rival.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

This paper has acquired a wide popularity for the fireside enjoyment it affords, and has become an established authority with the ladies.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

The Volumes of the Bazar begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of his order.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, One Year	$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY, " "	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR, " "	4 00
The THREE publications, one year	10 00
Any Two, one year	7 00
SIX subscriptions, one year	20 00

Terms for large clubs furnished on application.
Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States and Canada.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's BAZAR, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 each. A Complete Set comprising *Eleven Volumes*, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers. Address: HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, who have been doing business in the [illegible] business [illegible] has been dissolved by mutual consent on the 25th day of November, 1878.

[illegible] & BLOUGHER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A RELIABLE HOME COMPANY.

THE BRADFORD MUTUAL

FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Is one of our State institutions.

Organized under our New Constitution; chartered by the State of Pennsylvania to grant Insurance against Wind and LIGHTNING on the Mutual plan. Let no one form a prejudice against the plans of this Company until they have fully investigated them.

The Company Commences Business with $200,000.

Insurance properly subscribed as the law directs, and prepared to INSURE CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER COMPANY, giving Insurance at actual cost, and has no intention of building any brown-stone fronts or paying any fance salaries to officers, but doing its business on the square and paying its losses promptly; and keeping the money at home, where it should be.

Farm Buildings a Specialty.

They are protected against Lightning, whether fire ensues or not. The business of the Company is managed by the following Directors. Officers and Citizens:

DIRECTORS.

Col. A. J. Wilcox, Enos Parsons, Dr. H. S. Baker, C. J. Lane, F. S Johnston, L. G. Peck, A. H. Borchert, J. K. Wallace, D. A. Easterbrook, Joseph Z. Post, L. H. Hilliard.

OFFICERS.

Enos Parsons, President; Dr. H. S. Baker, Vice President; L. G. Peck, Treasurer; J. K. Wallace, Legal Solicitor; L. H. Hilliard Secretary.

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of "The Bradford Mutual Fire Insurance Company," Sept. 2nd, at their office in Bradford, Pa., the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the Company under no consideration whatever will insure any frame building in any frame or brick in the borroughs of Bradford or any other town. And that the business of said Company be principally confined to detached dwellings and detached mercantile property and their contents, and other non-hazardous insurable property.

L. H. HILLIARD, Sec'y.

BETTER TIMES!

And the general Revival in Business now so confidently looked for, will surely bring higher prices for all manufactured goods particularly for *FURNITURE*, which is at present being sold at prices based upon extremely low figures for labor and materials. There cannot be a more favorable TIME to buy, and as we give purchasers the advantage of buying at Retail, at our Factory at Regular Wholesale Prices, we claim that it is the BEST PLACE.

Albert Best & Co.

MANUFACTORY & WAREROOMS,
39 & 41 PERRY STREET,
NEAR MAIN STREET.
BUFFALO, N Y

Photographs to select from will be sent to customers unable to visit our Factory.
1544

Buy only the genuine

BUCKEYE SCALE.

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Buffalo Scale Co.,

322 to 334 Exchange Street.

VIGORENE

THE GREAT POSITIVE CURE

for all DISEASES arising from a deranged condition of the BLOOD, LIVER, KIDNEYS, or DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

The Best Family Medicine on Earth.

$100 IN GOLD

to any person suffered with a disease that VIGORENE will not relieve or cure, providing the bones or organs are not wasted beyond point of repair.

VIGORENE

is a combination compounded from Herbs, Roots, Barks and Gums found in California and the West Indies, combining a Tonic, Cathartic, Alterative, Diuretic and Sudorific.

The Cathartic effect opens the digestive organs, whether impaired by disease or substituted from any cause, is to increase their powers of assimilation and nutrition. It invigorates the appetite, assists digestion, and gives a healthful tone to the secretionr and circulating system. It stimulates the vital processes to remove debility, alters, corrects and purifies the fluids, tones the organs and re-establishes their healthy functions.

THE ONLY TRUE REMEDY FOR COLDS.

It is useless to experiment upon the virtues of this GREAT BLESSING. If you are suffering from BILIOUS ATTACK, DYSPEPSIA, or LIVER DISEASE, KIDNEY DISEASE, GENERAL DEBILITY, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY or NERVOUS DISEASES, or any disorder arising from IMPURE BLOOD, get a bottle of VIGORENE and take it as per directions upon each bottle in English, German, Spanish and French. One bottle will benefit you, two of its merits than volumes expressed in printers' ink.

A trial of one bottle insures its adoption in every family, for as Mrs. Winslow or Quinine is used for Infants and Invalids, so VIGORENE should be used in every case. It first cleanses the system, then repairs, then builds up, thus curing disease and establishing health on a permanent, safe and enduring basis.

Put up in large bottles, and is pleasant to take.

Sold by Druggists Generally. Price, $1.00 per Bottle.

Walker & Badger Mfg. Co., Prop'rs,
40 John Street, New York.

VIGORENE

To the Public.

The subscriber hereby gives notice to the people of Smethport and vicinity that she is prepared to do all kinds of

PLAIN SEWING

in the best possible style and at reasonable rates. Orders may be left at her residence in Mechanicsburg.
15-50 tf] MRS. H. L. BURLINGAME.

Notice.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the late Hon. A. N. Taylor, are hereby notified that said accounts are now in the hands of John C. Backus, who is Attorney for the Executors of the Estate of said Taylor, who will together with one or more of the said Executors make it a point to be at the office of said Backus, in the borough of Smethport, on Wednesday and Thursday of each week, after next for the purpose of settling said accounts. All persons having unsettled accounts as above stated, will please be prompt in answering the notice, and thereby save

Executors.

A. N. TAYLOR,
ALVAH NOYES,
E. N. TAYLOR.

Smethport, Pa., Nov. 19, 1878.-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LARGEST,

FINEST AND

MOST COMPLETE STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS

AND

GROCERIES,

BOOTS AND SHOES

Ever Brought to Smethport.

Gents' and Boys' Clothing

A SPECIALTY.

Overcoats to Suit Everybody.

We have purchased these goods at greatly reduced prices and are selling at figures so low as to

DEFY COMPETITION.

We only ask an inspection of our stock to convince everybody that we have a fine assortment of goods and sell them at lower prices than any other firm in McKean County.

HASKILL & GIFFORD,
Main Street, SMETHPORT.

SAVE MONEY

By Trading at the

CENTRAL CASH STORE

THE FALL GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES
and
MILLINERY
LADIES FURNISHING GOODS

Cash and Small Profits.

W. D. GALLUP,
MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT.

The Best Wagon on Wheels

IS MANUFACTURED BY

FISH BROS. & CO.,

RACINE, WIS.

WE MAKE EVERY VARIETY OF

FARM, FREIGHT AND SPRING WAGONS,

And by confining ourselves strictly to one class of work; by employing none but the

BEST OF WORKMEN.

Using nothing but

First-Class Improved Machinery and the very best of Selected Timber,

And by a THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE of the business, we have justly earned the reputation of making

"THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS"

We give the following warranty with each wagon:

We Hereby Warrant the FISH BROS. WAGON No..... to be well made in every particular and of good material, and that the strength of the same is sufficient for all work with fair usage. Should any breakage occur within one year from this date by reason of defective material or workmanship, repairs for the same will be furnished at place of sale, free of charge, or the price of said repairs, as per agent's price list, will be paid in cash by the purchaser producing a sample of the broken or defective parts as evidence.

Racine, Wis., Jan. 1st, 1878. {TITUS G. FISH, EDWIN R. FISH, JNO. C. HUSSMAN,} FISH BROS. & CO.

Knowing that we can suit you, we solicit patronage from every section of the United States. Send for Prices and Terms, and for a copy of our AGRICULTURAL PAPER.

FISH BROS. & CO., Racine, Wis.

CLAPP BROS & CO.,

WHOLESALE JEWELERS.

A FULL LINE OF

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN WATCHES

LARGEST STOCK! LOWEST PRICES!

DEALERS! SEND FOR CATALOGUE!!! PLEASE CALL WHEN IN THE CITY!

Orders will Receive Prompt and Careful Attention.

161 State St., CHICAGO.

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., Nov. 28, 1878.

Lodge Directory.

A. Y. M.

McKEAN LODGE, No. 388, A. Y. M., meets on the fourth Wednesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street.

W. T. CALLAR, W. M.

G. M SMITH, Sec'y.

Churches.

METHODIST.—W. B. WAGNER, pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Class Meeting directly after morning services. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 p. m.

EPISCOPAL.—H. Q. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 2d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

St. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH, pastor. Mass at 11 a.m. —Rev. J. F. SMITH, Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

Official Directory.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge.—H. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.

Additional Judge.—S. F. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.

Associate Judges.—W. S. Brownell, Smethport; F. N. Burnham, Eldred.

District Attorney.—S. W. Smith, Fort Allegany.

Sheriff.—C. S. King, Smethport.

Prothonotary.—C. K. Hartwell, Smethport. Deputy, J. R. Chadwick.

County Treasurer.—W. D. Gallup, Smethport.

County Commissioners.—Eq. Bunker, Orlando Gallup, Wm. A. Young.

County Clerk.—Jno. R. Chadwick, Smethport.

Auditors.—O. D. Coleman, J. L. Bigg, M. W. Fisher.

County Surveyor.—J. H. Lyon, Bradford, Pa.

Regular Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in February and September, and Third Monday of June and December.

Borough Officers.

Burgess—M L. Armstrong

Asst Burgess—H L McCoy

Council—J M Smith R C Corwin Wm Specht S Hankins N W Abbey J C Hamlin

Constable—R. L. Burlingame.

School Directors—L Keeler B D Hamlin R L Knapp E G Brown R Sartwell L Burlingame

Postmaster—E P Waller O W Gallup

Justices—G M Smith P Ford

Auditors—C K Hartwell M A Sprague A B Armstrong

HERE AND HEREABOUTS.

—A disagreeable day for thanksgiving.

—Three fires in Bradford within eleven days.

—Rev. H. Q. Miller will hold services in Eldred to-morrow evening.

—Charley Melvin's fine residence in Bradford is just completed.

—M. A. Sprague and family have moved into their new residence.

—There will be two weeks of court next term. A jury has been drawn for each week.

—The demand at this office for poems on "The Beautiful Mud" is fully supplied. Our little nonsensical local has proven a boomerang.

—The *Breeze* is printed on fine book paper. Isn't that rather "tony" for these hard times, neighbar?

—All kinds of legal and conveyancing blanks for sale at this office. Samples furnished on application.

—Col. Wilcox is in Philadelphia in attendance upon a meeting of directors of the Equitable Pipe Line Company.

—We surrender a large portion of our space this week to the Sheriff. It is unnecessary to state that we acceded to his demands with a very good grace.

—"Will Tracy be hung?" is the main topic of conversation in boudoirs and bar-rooms. Bets that he will not be hung are freely offered, with no takers.

—The Board of Supervisors of Cattaraugus county has levied a tax of $500 for completing the road from Olean to Meeks Creek, and the work of grading is being pushed with vigor.

—Those of our readers wishing to subscribe for some of the best periodicals of the day will find all necessary information in our advertising columns. We will publish the prospectuses of all the best magazines and weeklies.

—Wm. V. Taylor has been left $100,000 on condition that he marries before he becomes of age. He is now 20, and is understood to have made no choice. His postoffice address is Whitehall, N. Y.

—Rev. L. A. Stevens, P. E. of Olean district, and once pastor of the M. E. Church of this place, will preach in the M. E. Church Sabbath evening, December 1. We are sure his many friends will be glad to go and hear him.

—Our Methodist friends of this place, are papering and making other needed improvements to their parsonage. A cistern which is to contain about 100 barrels of water, is also being dug. They deserve to be commended in thus making everything pleasant and comfortable for their new pastor.

—The State authorities are throwing a dam across the Genesee Valley canal just this side of the Reservoir Feeder at North Cuba. It is done for the purpose of carrying the water north to Black Creek, and from thence into the Erie canal, thus making the Cuba reservoir a feeder for the old Erie.—*Cuba Patriot.*

—Never betray a confidence, and never neglect to call upon your friends—*if you know who they are.* Never associate with bad company. Have good company or none, and never question a servant or child about family matters. Never laugh at the misfortune of others, and *never give a promise that you do not fulfill.*

—The Elmira and Horseheads Weekly *Free Press*, published at Elmira, is about to be issued as a daily. H. E. Purdy will manage the helm, with a strong crew of assistants. Brother Purdy is a born newspaper man, (and like poets they are born, not made) and we doubt not will make it a successful and popular daily. It will be democratic to the core, but none the less readable on that account. We await its advent with interest, and give it in advance our heartiest wishes for success.

—A few years ago a tricky democrat of Cattaraugus county by the name of Elisha Haviland undertook to corrupt an employee of the *Republican* office by offering him $50 for one of the Republican tickets, from which to print counterfeits and thus deceive the simple voter. The faithful employee said, "Oh, yes, I'll give you a ticket for $10." He gave him one and took the money. But the ticket was not a genuine one, and the young man knew it, and finally Haviland discovered that he was sold at his own game. Now, after the lapse of several years he sues the proprietors of the *Republican* for the $50 with interest to date. The editor of the *Union*, the democratic organ, hopes that if Haviland recovers the money he will step up and pay him an old bill for political printing. Haviland must be a pretty bird. Are there many such in your party in Cattaraugus, Shanklandt?

An Exhortation.

None of our patrons can complain that we have ever been hasty or over anxious in our request for payment of claim due us. While our own creditors are very prompt in sending us monthly statements, sight drafts, &c., we seldom inflict upon our patrons even a modest statement, and never unless it is a case of necessity. It is a case of that kind at the present time. We have some heavy bills to pay, and we hope those who have within a few days received bills from us, as well as others who will yet receive them, will not wait to be asked again, or put it off till the "next time they are at Smethport," but will remit at once by money order, registered letter, check or draft. You have had the benefit of the paper stock, type, ink, and labor for which we now have to pay, now please do your part toward paying for it.

P. S.—Those knowing themselves to be indebted to us for subscription—or having any suspicion that such is the case—will please make a personal application to the above remarks.

Proposed Pipe Line.

We are informed that several well-to-do citizens of Rochester are taking steps to organize a company to lay a pipe line in the Genesee Valley canal. A profile of the map of the Valley canal shows that it is admirably adapted as a route for a pipe line. At Olean the Valley canal is 1,423¼ feet above the water. At Cuba, a few miles nearer Rochester, the canal is 1,489 feet above tide water, but this is the only rise in the canal in the whole distance between Olean and Rochester, and therefore the only place where there would be any difficulty or any unusual expense involved to the pipe line. From the Cuba level there is a constant descent, with occasional short levels, so that at Rochester the canal is only about 510 feet above tide water. The fall from Cuba to Rochester therefore is nearly 1,000 feet. From this fact it will be seen that all the forcing which would be necessary would be between Olean and Cuba, and that therefore the pipe line could be operated very cheaply.—*Rochester Express.*

Wanted.

A gentleman of good address, temperate habits, and common honesty, having experience as a solicitor and collector or sufficient ability to soon acquaint himself with the art, and having an amount of brains and good sense equal to the task of writing an intelligent and plain English report of what he sees, hears and can find out in the way of legitimate news, can find a field for the exercise of his talents at a fair remuneration by calling upon or addressing the Editor of this paper.

Another Dose.

The fire fiend has evidently taken up winter quarters in Bradford. The latest fire in that apparently doomed town took place last Monday evening. Several buildings were burned and the loss estimated at $4,000 or $5,000.

—An *Era* reporter has been interviewing a number of the prominent citizens of Bradford on the question of the best means of protecting the borough from depredations and fire. The opinion was almost unanimous in favor of organizing a vigilance committee and compelling every citizen who is found on the streets after a certain hour of the evening absent from the bosom of his family, to give an account of himself.

"The Beautiful Mud."

Dear Sir, in your last a poem you asked,
Your theme was the "beautiful mud;"
In sending you this, you'll not take it amiss,
Though, as a poet, I can't earn my grub.

Our sidewalks and crossings we all must admit
Reminds us of Noah and the flood;
But how can we follow the example of Job
By having patience when stuck in the mud?

Hot mud seems a blessing to some of the boys,
When on a crossing the fair ones they meet;
For they stammer and blush as they cast an eye down
To get the exact size of their feet.

And then there's a class of would-be gentools,
Who on the corners you'll meet without fail,
Ever ready to cast a rude jest of remark
On a young lady's calico trail.

These shabby genteels you'll invariably find
On the streets, whether sunshine or rain,
With a five-dollar hat perched on top of their heads
To cover a cents worth of brains.

If you ask them to work they'll look with disdain;
They'll inform you they sprung from high blood,
When in fact they were raised in poverty lane
And eternally stuck in the mud.

Our housewives and matrons incessantly growl
For they count it useless to wash or to scrub
As long as the boots of their husbands and sons
Are bedaubed with this beautiful mud.

—J. H. ELLSWORTH.

—Mr. Robert Harris is the newly elected manager of the Erie Railway and it is reported that he is to receive a salary of $25,000 per annum.

—A Chautauqua County Deputy Sheriff, Mark Sheldon, has been arrested for not properly obeying a writ of *habeas corpus* in the matter of Henry Clews of New York.

—Red used on the railway signifies danger, and says "stop." It is the same thing displayed on a man's nose.—*Ex.*

—The Bradford Mutual is a home institution, and makes a specialty of farm property.

—All efforts to enforce the Sunday law at Pittsburg is a failure.

—There is a gas well in Munceyville by which that town is illuminated.

—Competent servant girls are in great demand in the oil region.

—Pennsylvania consumes fifty thousand gallons of tub oysters monthly.

—The State does not issue uniforms and equipments to its recruits for permanent keeping.

—A. B. Richmond, Esq., the well-known criminal lawyer of Meadville, is writing a book on temperance.

—None but reliable insurance companies represented by W. H. Mandeville. tf

—A. B. Armstrong sells Hamilton's Ginger Tonic for Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Sour Stomach, Heart-burn, &c.

Aug. 22. m-3

—Hamilton's German Bitters are the best. Large bottles only 50 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong. Aug. 22-3m.

—Some of the leading insurance agents are withdrawing as fast as possible their risks in Bradford. It is too risky.

GENERAL OIL NOTES.

From All Parts, Gathered From All Sources.

—The production of the Warren field is 170 barrels.

—About forty men are employed at the Olean refinery.

—The Winans well, in Norwich township, is down 400 feet.

—Three average wells were finished on Four Mile Run last week.

—The oil tanks in the vicinity of Olean are guarded day and night.

—Another test well will be put down at Yorkshire, Cattaraugus county.

—A well is being put down on the Fletcher farm at the head of Marvin.

—The latest report from the Clintonville well, Bullion district, is 275 barrels a day.

—The *Derrick* has come to the conclusion that the prosperity of the lower oil fields is past.

—There are Four and a Half Million barrels of tankage up and building in the Bradford district.

—In a short time there will be 250,000 barrels of oil tankage within a radius of ten acres at Duke Centre.

—Vandergrift & Forman have a daily production of about one hundred and forty barrels on Kansas branch.

—A special dispatch to the *Derrick* of yesterday says: "The Hulings No. 2, on the Kinzua tract, is through the sand and good for 40 barrels a day.

—Hulings & Gaffey No. 2, on the Kenzua, is reported good for 25 barrels. One on the adjoining tract was due Tuesday.

—The founder of the Backus Oil Company was F. M. Backus, who was a nephew of the late Congressman Backus, and he was one of Cleveland's most prominent business men. He died in 1874.

—Forty-eight feet of third sand was found in the test well on the Ormsby & Newton lot. It is now reported by those who have recently visited it that the hole is full and running over of oil. It may be that the casing was pulled prematurely.

—Two more oil refineries in Cleveland have just succumbed to the Standard Oil Company. There are the American Lubricating Oil Works and Backus Refining Company. The owners were told a few days ago by John D. Rockafeller that their scalps were wanted, and that they might either sell or be crushed. A threat of this kind from the all-powerful Standard is never misinterpretted, and the unfortunate owners were compelled to sell out at the Standard's own price.

—Stowell's *Petroleum Reporter* says that during October 229 wells were sunk, being 55 more than in September. The aggregate production of the new wells was 2,878 barrels, against 2,243 barrels in September. The total number of dry holes developed in the month was 25, against 21 in September. The daily average production for the month was 44,187 barrels, which is an increase of 330 barrels only. In the Bradford district, so far, the production has increased from month to month, and now shows up with a daily average of 23,330 barrels. The shipments in October out of the producing regions, were 313,165 barrels more than in the preceding month. The total shipments of crude and refined reduced to crude equivalent by railroad, river and pipes were 1,147,490 barrels. The stock has been decreased during the month 377,388 barrels, making the total stock at the close of the month 4,521,769 barrels, and is held by pipe companies, tankers and operators.

The Williamsport Pipe Line.

A company has been organized under the name of "The Tide-Water Pipe Company, Limited," for the purpose of constructing a pipe line from the Bradford oil regions to Williamsport, for the transportation of oil to Philadelphia and New York.

The company so formed includes among its stockholders the names of the following parties in the oil country: B. D. Benson, H. L. Taylor, R. E. Hopkins, A. N. Ferrin, Sam. Q. Brown, A. A. Sumner, D. B. Stewart, D. McElvy, A. C. Hawkins, Marcus Brownsen, W. B. Benedict, W. H. Micholson, C. N. Payne, J. H. Dilks, G. C. Hyde, James H. Caldwell, George H. Graham, E. G. Patterson, B. B. Campbell, Thomas B. Riter, William H. Conly, Joseph H. Simonds, George L. Benton, C. I. Hayes, L. H. Smith, D. O. Wickham, John L. McKinney, John Fertig.

All the stock has been subscribed in accordance with the provisions of the law regulating the formation of limited partnership association, a portion of the original or present subscriptions being made for capitalists in Philadelphia and New York.

The managers and officers are B. D. Benson, H. L. Taylor, R. E. Hopkins, A. A. Sumner, J. H. Dilks; B. D. Benson, President; R. E. Hopkins, Treasurer; D. B. Stewart, Auditor.

The line will have a capacity to transport 6,000 barrels per day. The work of construction has commenced and will be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible.—*Oil City Derrick.*

The Warren Hospital.

The new hospital at Warren is approaching completion. Experts who have looked at it pronounce it one of the best constructed and most complete edifices of the kind in this country, probably in the world. The entire cost will not be over $75,000. This includes the cost of the farmer's residence, and the laundry connected with the institution, which costs about $85,000, and it is said to be the admiration of all who see it. The iron joists and other materials of iron, substituted for the wood first specified to be used, render this hospital almost proof against fire. The building was intended for six hundred inmates, but an additional hundred can be accommodated.—*Norristown Herald.*

—The Bradford *Era* has been forced for several days to supply its patrons with half-sheets because of a lack of water power. When that "Eureka" steam engine arrives all inconveniences of that character will be obviated.

Fresh Oysters.

A full supply of fresh tub oysters is kept constantly on hand at Picard's Bakery and Provision store. He has a neatly arranged eating room connected with his store and will supply them cooked in every style, or will supply families and parties with quantities to suit. 47tf

Buffalo Type and Electrotyping Foundry.

Among the many institutions of Buffalo few have considered the art of type making. The importance attending the same may be regarded as somewhat difficult in order to secure perfection and uniformity. The only institution of this kind in Buffalo, where type making is successfully carried on, is at the establishment of Messrs. Lyman's Sons, No. 36 & 38 West Seneca street. The perfection which this firm has reached is the result of successive steps of improvement, and compared with other inventions that have sprung up, its advancement has been very great. Aside from the devising of ornamental letters which enable the job printer to rival the engraver and the lithographer, the greatest improvements are those which give to the type absolute proportions, and to the printed page that appearance of uniformity and distinctness of impression so highly prized as the climax of letter press printing. Of the individual firms that have contributed to this result and have been largely identified with the founding of type for the past thirty years, none is more widely, because favorably known, than the above named firm. The firm is composed of practical men, who obtained their knowledge of the business from their long experience, and the admittance of the sons W. E., P. S., C. B. and J. L. to the firm brought no perceptible change save the important one of introducing a keener appreciation of the rapidly increasing wants of the trade, which is accompanied by the ability and skill to meet them in the most satisfactory manner, a fact which will be conceded in view of the present extent of the business, and their standing with the trade in every section of the United States and Canada. They occupy a large structure, in which is employed a number of skilled hands, as well as being supplied with improved machinery. The specialties produced are type, leads, rules, ornaments, brass goods for printers, etc., and every variety of printing materials, besides electrotyping and stereotyping. With their facilities and experience they can supply all demands with the utmost perfection and durability, at prices the most favorable, and at short notice. The gentlemen, personally, are pleasant in their business transactions, and those not acquainted with the inducements offered by them we invite attention.—*New York Journal.*

—It is strongly hinted that Henry W. Palmer, Esq., of Wilkesbarre, will be appointed Attorney General by Governor Hoyt. Mr. Palmer will be remembered as one of the finest speakers of the many that spoke at Bradford during the recent campaign. He is a prominent member of the Luzerne bar, a brilliant orator and would make an able and popular Attorney General.

—Ed. Dolan offers for sale a half interest in his new hotel at Eldred.

—A squash which weighed 105 pounds and measured five feet five inches in diameter, was grown on an Erie county farm last summer.

—The towns along the Pennsylvania railroad, particularly those of the Middle division, boast very much of the revival of local business.

—Three hundred and twenty-four children attend the soldiers' orphans' school at Mercer, the largest in attendance at any orphans' school in the State.

—Dan Rice's celebrated blind horse "Excelsior, Jr.," died at St. Louis on last Sunday. The remains will be brought to Girard and a monument erected to the memory of the noble horse. For five years he received $1,000 per week for his services as clown and the tricks of noted equine.—*Erie Dispatch.*

—Professor Curtis, superintendent and principal of the Corry public schools, was tried in the Erie county courts last week for selling books to scholars. He was found not guilty, but received a reprimand from the judge. School teachers and directors interested in the sale of school books will do well to remember that the law against such action is plain, and that they are liable to be called before the court to answer.

To Owners of Young Stock.

I will pay cash for some good calves and yearlings. Call upon or address

D. C. YOUNG,
Larrabee, Pa.

BUSINESS LOCAL.

Promptness.

To all whom it may concern:

This is to certify that "The Bradford Fire Insurance Company" of Bradford, Pa., has this 28th day of October, 1878, fully adjusted and paid my loss under policy 119 in said company: I having suffered a loss of my furniture on the morning of October 19, 1878 in the Boro of Kendall, McKean Co. Pa. The said Company by their Secretary I. H. Hilliard, on the afternoon of the day of the fire paid me a part of my loss: I having been burned out and left in a destitute condition.

SYLVESTER PAGE.

The above should have some weight in inducing farmers and other citizens to insure their dwellings and all their insurable property in this Enterprising Home Company that is managed so carefully and economically by good and reliable citizens. Every dollar of money sent out of this county for something that can be produced as well at home, is a dollar in cash and a dollar in employment lost to the community. The "Bradford Mutual" has the elements of a sound and reliable company, and the citizens should support it. 15-52 6t.

Cure for Sore Eyes.

To all afflicted with sore eyes, Inflammation, Granulations, Films, can make a bargain. Cure or no pay. Taragenma and Amaroces cured in the first stages, as doctored by D. Wildey, of Farmers Valley, south side of Potato Creek.

Mr. Love, on Open Brook, has tried the above remedy, was cured by it and knows of other cases, and can recommend it. 15-51 3m

—When you go to Olean stop at the Brunswick House, opposite the Union Depot, the most popular house in Olean. 31 tf

—Insure your life with W. H. Mandeville, Olean, N. Y tf

CANDID ADVICE.

Whenever a man comes into our room complaining of headache, bad breath, bad taste in the mouth, and feeling bad generally, we advise him to take Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic. His Golden Relief cures all pain. Cough Honey, all coughs.

Sold Under a Positive Guarantee

That scrofula, erysipelas, salt rheum, boils, pimples, ulcers and all humors of the skin can be *permanently* cured by the use of FARNESTOCK'S GREAT BLOOD and LIVER PURIFIER.

It is well known that all these diseases arise from an impure and disordered state of the blood, and it is also known that unless we strike at the foundation of them no permanent relief can be expected.

For complaints of the kind it is universally recommended, and we will refund the money in every case where one bottle does not effect a cure. Sample bottles 15 cents. Regular size, containing three times as much, 50 cents. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Price $1.00 per bottle. Sample bottles 15 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport, Pa. 15-15 eow, 1 y

A Merry Heart.

Solomon says "A merry heart maketh a glad countenance." But the heart is not apt to be merry if one is suffering from dyspepsia, biliousness, indigestion or liver complaint, or if sleep is disturbed or unrefreshing. The most frequent cause of sleeplessness is dyspepsia, of which all medical writers declare it to be a sure symptom. For the certain cure of these distressing maladies, we have never yet discovered a medicine to equal FARNELEE'S DYSPEPSIA COMPOUND. Its influence is truly wonderful and all that could be desired. In invigorates the digestive organs and imparts new life to the whole system; it is also a great regulating tonic and holds the foremost place among medicinal preparations of its class.

We are so confident that it will give satisfaction in every case that we invite you to try it. If not entirely satisfactory, return the empty bottle, and we will refund the money. Sample bottles 15 cents—regular size, $1.00. For sale by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport, Pa 15-15 eow, 1 y

For Generations Diseases arising from indiscretion have been treated with Balsam Copaiba and Mercury, until the stomachs of the patients using them became so nauseated and weakened that it was hard to decide which was the worst complaint, the disordered stomach or the original disease. At last the Samaritan's Gift made its advent, and an entirely new system of cure was inaugurated, and the beneficial results at once seen. The disgusting drugs and poisons were discarded, and to-day the Gift is prescribed by members of the leading Physicians; yet notwithstanding the Samaritan's Gift is known to be a positive cure, purely vegetable, and pleasant to use, as only ten pills have to be taken, many old anti-bilious will stick to their sickening drugs and gorge their patients for weeks, perhaps months. ☞ Has a long job and a big bill anything to do with it? Male packages $2; Female $3. Sent by mail to any address by Desmond & Co. 915 Race st., Philadelphia.

DO NOT DELAY.

In its incipient stage consumption may generally be arrested and its fearful consequences averted by the use of Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic and his Cough Honey. So may all coughs.

LEGAL.

Court Proclamation.

The Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS, President Judge, and the Hons. W. S. BROWNELL and P. N. BURNHAM, Associate Judges of the Courts of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas for the County of McKean, have issued their precept, directed, for holding a Court of Over and Terminer and Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court, and Court of Common Pleas, in the Borough of Smethport on Monday, the 16th day of December, 1878, and to continue two weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given to Coroners, Justices of the Peace and Constables within the county that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock a.m. of said day, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which their offices appertain to be done. And those who are bound by their recognizances to prosecute the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of said county of McKean are to be then and there to prosecute against them as will be just.

Dated at Smethport, September 27, 1878, and the 102d year of the Independence of the United States of America.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

List of Jurors, Dec. T. 1878.

GRAND JURORS.

Annin—Levi Holcomb.
Bradford—J C Cornelius, Wm Sawyer
Ceres—Wm Eatkner, Nelson Peabody
Corydon—Wm Portman, C D Seaman
Eldred—W G Weaver
Hamlin—J M Robinson
Hamilton—G A Bliss
Keating—A D Burbank
Liberty—G C Barrett, C N Barrett, C H Cole, Henry Hager, J K Moore, J D Otto, S D Thomas.
Norwich—W W Brewer, A L Rifle
Smethport—C A Powell, Wm. Ramer
Wetmore—Wm. Byham, Joseph Green

TRAVERSE JURORS.

[First week, commencing Dec. 16, 1878.]

Annin—Alex. Goodrich, Eli Holcomb, Eugene Cooper, Geo. Helwig, Hiram Harder.
Bradford—Benj. Jewett, R E Whitely, Wm. Burton.
Bradford Boro—A W Damon, C Falkerson, A H Hurlbut.
Ceres—S A Cooper, Erastus Gleason
Eldred—Reuben Dennis, Nimrod Lamphear, Alonzo Shaw, D W Burnham, D C Young, McKean Dennis
Hamlin—Joseph Fields
Keating—J L Bean, Jerry Chadwick, John Kent, J R McKean
Liberty—R E Bellows, Frank Coleman, J C Coleman, W T Downs, E C Dexter, George Hansen, S C Sartwell, George Heath, Nelson Vanskiklen, W. A Wright, A P Bard, L H Dolley, Lafayette—J W Palmer, Wm. Smith, E W Scott, J L Stanton
Otto—S C Smith, Wm. Lovejoy
Smethport—Hiram Bush, B C Corwin
Sergeant—W F Butts, Adam Martin
Wetmore—L Cadwell, John Springer.

Traverse Jurors, Dec. Term, 1878.

[Second week, commencing Dec. 23, 1878.]

Annin—E H Alvord, S R June, Jas. Knapp, L J Phenix, George Tubbs
Bradford—David DeGolier, W C Freeman, J W Fisher
Bradford Boro—James Broder
Ceres—Cyrus Cooper, Chauncey Clark, Frank Van Wormer, Orson Mason.
Eldred—Freeman Bennett, Orson Cory, Daniel Child, Lora Hakes
Keating—Augustus Day, Eben Gallup, Z D Gifford
Liberty—A C Coleman, J P Cone, W C Hooker, F D Simar
Lafayette—Melvin Marsh, Wm. Talbot, Erastus Turner
Norwich—O D Gallup, C P Rice
Otto—A W Loop
Smethport—J T Hamlin, Lucius Rogers, J P Wendel, Enos Smith.
Wetmore—Carey Cornelius, Charles Vance.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of FIERI FACIAS issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county, to me directed, I have levied upon the following described real estate to wit, which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 16th day of December, A. D. 1878, at one o'clock p. m.

All that piece, parcel or tract of land situate in the village of Port Allegany, county of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post at the south west corner of lot No. 274; thence by said lot north five degrees east, one hundred and five rods, more or less, to a post; thence south eighty-seven degrees east, thirty-two and nine-tenths rods to a post; thence north four degrees west, one hundred and sixty-six and two-tenths rods to a post; thence north eighty-seven and one-half degrees west, one hundred and three rods, more or less, to a post; thence south four degrees east, one hundred thirty-four and one-half rods, more or less, to a post; thence south eighty-six and three-quarters degrees east, seventy and six-tenths rods, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and one and forty-six hundredths acres, more or less, being parts of Warrants Nos. 3305 and 3310, subject to rights given by Peter T. Kennedy to E. B. Frew et. al., dated Jan. 9, 1877, recorded in Miscellaneous Book No. 1, Page 238, on May 2, 1877.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of David L. Frew, John J. Fisher and John S. Rich at the suit of Peter T. Kennedy and Pauline L. Crooker.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Nov. 28, 1878.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of FIERI FACIAS issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county, Pa., to me directed, I have levied upon the following described real estate to wit, which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 16th day of December, A. D. 1878, at one o'clock p. m.

All the following described piece of land bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post corner standing on the bank of Cole Creek at the southwest corner of A. N. Taylor's lot No. 180; thence north ninety-seven and nine-tenths perches to a post corner; thence west seventy-one and nine-tenths perches to a post corner; thence south eighty-two and eight-tenths perches to the creek; thence down said creek to the place of beginning, containing thirty-nine and four-tenths acres, and being lot No. 335, and part of warrant No. 2360 of the Binghams lands in Keating township, about two acres improved, and having thereon one log story house with shed attached, one barn, and one out house, and being well watered.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of M. Swartwood, Jr., and M. Swartwood at the suit of J. E. Crose.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Nov. 28, 1878.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of FIERI FACIAS issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county, to me directed, I have levied upon the following described real estate to wit, which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 16th day of December, A. D. 1878, at one o'clock p. m.

All that piece, parcel or tract of land situate in the village of Port Allegany, county of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post at the southeast corner of lot No. 9 in said Borough, and south of it to line of land formerly of John Holmes, deceased, bounded as follows: north by Main street, (formerly Water street); on the east by Howard street; on the south by lands formerly of John Holmes, deceased; and on the west by line of lands of O. J. Hamlin, containing about nine acres.

Second—All of out lot No. 10 as per plot of said borough and the land lying immediately south of it to the land formerly of Jno. Holmes, deceased, bounded as follows: On the north by Main street, (formerly Water street,) and Water street proper; on the east by High street and Water street; on the south by lands formerly of John Holmes, and on the west by Howard street, and containing about 10 acres, having thereon one small hay barn, and being well watered.

Third—All of out lot No. 11 as laid on the general plot of said Borough (subject, however, to the deed of exchange as made between B. Freeman and wife and B. D. Hamlin and wife) bounded as follows: On the north by Water street; on the east by Marvin street; on the south by lands of Mrs. B. D. Hamlin, and on the west by Long street, and containing about seven acres.

Fourth—All of square No. 82 as laid out on the original plot of said Borough bounded as follows: On the north by Main street; on the east by High street; on the south by Marvin street (formerly Water St.); on the west by Howard street, and containing one and three-fifths acres of land, be the same more or less.

Fifth—All of square No. 83 as laid out on the new plot or plan of said borough, bounded as follows: On the north by King street; on the east by Long street; on the south by Main St.; and on the west by High street, and containing one and three-fifths acres of land.

Sixth—All of the west one-half of square No. 72, as laid out on the new plot or plan of said borough, bounded as follows: On the north by Main street; on the east by land conveyed to H. Hamlin as trustee; on the south by Water street, and on the west by High street, and containing four-fifths of an acre of land.

Seventh—All of square No. 73 as laid out on the new plot or plan of said borough, bounded as follows: On the north by Main street; on the east by Marvin street; on the south by Water street; and on the west by Byron street, containing about one and three-fifths acres of land, and having thereon one two-story frame dwelling house with wing attached, one large frame barn, an orchard of small fruit trees, and a pen stock of running water.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of D. A. Easterbrook at the suit of I. N. Easterbrook use of S. T. Allen & O. C. Allen.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Nov. 28, 1878.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of FIERI FACIAS issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county, to me directed, I have levied upon the following described real estate to wit, which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 16th day of December, A. D. 1878, at one o'clock p. m.

All that certain piece of land in Bradford township, county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post at the south west corner of lot No. 87; thence north four degrees west one hundred and five rods, more or less, to a post; thence south eighty-seven degrees east, thirty-two and nine-tenths rods to a post; thence north four degrees west one hundred sixty-six and two-tenths rods to a post; thence north eighty-seven and one-half degrees west one hundred three rods, more or less, to a post; thence south four degrees east one hundred thirty-four and one-half rods, more or less, to a post; thence south eighty-six and three-quarters degrees east seventy and six-tenths rods, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and one and forty-six hundredths acres, more or less, being parts of Warrants Nos. 3305 and 3310, subject to rights given by Peter T. Kennedy to E. B. Frew et. al., dated Jan. 9, 1877, recorded in Miscellaneous Book No. 1, Page 238, on May 2, 1877.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of David L. Frew, John J. Fisher and John S. Rich at the suit of Peter T. Kennedy and Pauline L. Crooker.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Nov. 28, 1878.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of FIERI FACIAS issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county, Pa., to me directed, I have levied upon the following described real estate to wit, which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 16th day of December, A. D. 1878, at one o'clock p. m.

All the following described piece of land bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post corner standing on the bank of Cole Creek at the southwest corner of A. N. Taylor's lot No. 180; thence north ninety-seven and nine-tenths perches to a post corner; thence west seventy-one and nine-tenths perches to a post corner; thence south eighty-two and eight-tenths perches to the creek; thence down said creek to the place of beginning, containing thirty-nine and four-tenths acres, and being lot No. 335, and part of warrant No. 2360 of the Binghams lands in Keating township, about two acres improved, and having thereon one frame house, 1 barn, one orchard, and being well watered.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of H. S. Rice and L. D. Rice at the suit of Executors of Estate of A. N. Taylor, deceased.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Nov. 28, 1878.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county, to me directed, I have levied upon the following described real estate to wit, which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 16th day of December, A. D. 1878, at one o'clock p. m.

All that piece, parcel or tract of land situate in the village of Port Allegany, county of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post standing in the centre of the road north thirty degrees west two hundred and seventeen feet from the stone set in the centre of the four corners, thence north sixty degrees west ten perches; thence south thirty degrees west ten perches to the centre of the road; thence east ten perches to the place of beginning, containing one hundred square perches, strict measure, more or less, having erected thereon a frame dwelling house about 20x24 feet, with L, usual out buildings, also having several fruit and shade trees.

ALSO—All that piece, parcel or tract of land situate in the village of Port Allegany, county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a post standing in the centre of the road at the north thirty degrees west two hundred and seventeen feet from the stone set in the centre of the four corners in said village; thence north thirty degrees west twenty-eight feet to a post; thence north sixty degrees east one hundred and fifty-three feet to a post in the west line of the alley; thence by said alley south thirty degrees east twenty-eight feet to a post; thence south sixty degrees west one hundred and fifty-three feet to the place of beginning, containing fifteen and seven-tenths square perches, strict measure, be the same more or less, having thereon erected a commodious frame hotel building, size about 22x50 feet, with large wing attached, formerly known as Mullin House. Both of above parcels are valuable for dwelling or business purposes.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Eugene Mullin at the suit of E. B. Dolley.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Nov. 28, 1878.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county, to me directed, I have levied upon the following described real estate to wit, which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 16th day of December, A. D. 1878, at one o'clock p. m.

All that piece, parcel or tract of land situate in the village of Port Allegany, county of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post at the southeast corner of lot No. 39 of the allotment of land in said township, formerly of Leonard Rice, to be divided by a line running east and west through the lot, containing fifty acres and being the south part of lot No. 39 in warrant No. 3459. About 45 acres improved and having thereon 2 frame houses, 1 barn, one orchard, and being well watered.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of H. S. Rice and L. D. Rice at the suit of Executors of Estate of A. N. Taylor, deceased.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa., Nov. 28, 1878.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county, to me directed, I have levied upon the following described real estate to wit, which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 16th day of December, A. D. 1878, at one o'clock p. m.

All that piece, parcel or tract of land situate in the village of Port Allegany, county of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post in the centre of the road north sixty degrees east twenty perches from the stone set in the centre of the four corners, thence north thirty degrees west ten perches;

A Woman's "No."

O no! I could not wed you, No;
But I hope you won't forget
I have a mamma elder should
O please, Will, don't accept.
Yes, love's a very dear thing,
But in my case! Ah, no!
I should have thought of it—
Oh, no! No! I don't love you so.
Come back, sit down and talk to me,
Don't. Don't frown, when you do,
One cannot love just when one would,
Though she's a child, you know.
And I can't think you love me much,
I don't care one bit.
But if I really thought you did—
Yes, Will; I'll be your wife.

How Women Dress In Persia.

A few women were to be seen. We met one sitting astride on horseback, as all Eastern women ride. We believe them to be women because of their costume and size; but we can see no part of them, not even a hand or an eye. They are shrouded from the head to the knees in a cotton or silk sheet of dark blue or black—the chudder. It is called, which passes over the head and is held with the hands around and about the body. Over the chudder is tied around the head a yard-long veil of white cotton or linen, in which before the eyes is a piece of open work about the size of a finger, which is their only lookout and ventilator. The veil passes under the chudder at the chin. Every woman before going out of doors puts on a pair of trousers, generally of the same stuff and color of the chudder, and thus her outdoor seclusion and disguise are complete. Her husband could not recognize her on the street. In this costume Mohammedan women group their way about the towns of Persia. Their trowsers are tightly bound about the ankles above their colored stockings, which are invariably of home manufacture; and slippers with no covering for the heel, complete the unsightly, unwholesome apparel of those uncomfortable victims of the Persian reading of the Koran. The indoor costume of Persian women of the higher class appears indelicate to the Europeans. The chudder and trousers are the invariable walking costume. Indoors the dress of a Persian lady is more like that of a billet-girl. In the anterooms of Persian royalty my wife was received by princesses thus attired, or rather unattired.—*Arnold's "Through Persia in Caravan."*

Labor.

Labor, honest labor, is mighty and beautiful. Activity is the ruling element of life and its highest relish. Luxuries and conquests are the result of labor; we can imagine nothing without it. The noblest man of earth is he who puts his hands cheerfully and proudly to honest labor. Labor is a business and ordinance of God. Suspend labor and where is the glory and pomp of the earth? the fruit, fields and palaces, and the fashionings of matter, for which men strive and war? Let the labor-scorner look to himself, and learn what are the trophies. From the crown of his head to the sole of his foot (unless he is a Carib, naked as the beast) he is the debtor and slave of toil. The labor which he scorns has tricked him into the stature and appearance of a man. Where gets he his garmenting and equipage?—Let labor answer. Labor, which makes music in the mine and the furrow and the forge. Oh! scorn labor, do you, man who never yet earned a morsel of bread? Labor pities you, proud fool, and laughs you to scorn. You shall pass to dust, forgotten, but labor will live on forever, glorious in its conquests and monuments.—*Appleton's Journal.*

Sleep.

The most violent passions and excitements of mind cannot preserve even powerful minds from sleep; thus Alexander the Great slept on the field of Arbela, and Napoleon upon that of Austerlitz. Even stripes and torture cannot keep off sleep, as criminals have been known to sleep on the rack. Noises which at first drive away sleep, soon become indispensible to its existence; thus a stage coach stopping to change horses wakes all the passengers. The proprietor of an iron forge, who slept close to the din of hammers, forges and blast-furnaces, would awake if there was any interruption to them during the night; and a sick miller, who had his mill stopped on that account, passed sleepless nights until the mill resumed its usual noise. Homer, in his Iliad, elegantly represents sleep as overcoming all men, and even the gods, except Jupiter alone.—*Mackenight.*

Of Liszt and Chopin, at a party at George Sand's, this picturesque story is told: Liszt was at the piano. He played one of Chopin's Nocturnes, and embroidered it with trills, tremolos, and other variations, which were not in the score. Chopin repeatedly showed his impatience, and at last, unable to command himself any longer, he went up to the piano, and said, with his English coldness: "I beg you, my dear fellow, if you do me the honor to play one of my compositions, play it as 'tis written, or play something else. Chopin alone has the right to change Chopin." Liszt was extremely vexed, and instantly quitted the piano stool. "Very well, play it yourself." Chopin replied: "Willingly!" and took the vacated stool. Just as he did so, a large moth giddily lighted on the lamp and put it out. Chopin exclaimed: "Don't light it. No, extinguish all the candles. Moonlight alone is best." For an hour he played. When the enchanter ceased, tears rolled down every cheek, and especially down Liszt's cheeks. He put his arms around Chopin, pressed him to his heart, and said: "Ah, my dear friend, you are right!—The workshop of a genius like you are sacred; 'tis profanation to touch them.—You are really a poet. I am but a mountebank." Chopin warmly exclaimed: "No! no! no! no! We each have our peculiar excellence—that's all the difference between us. None knows better than you yourself do that there is no human being who can play Beethoven and Weber as you play them."

A beautiful provision of nature, in respect to plants, is recognized in the periodical rise and fall of temperature. In the day when light is strongest, and its evaporating and decomposing powers most energetic, temperature rises and stimulates the vitality of plants, so as to meet the demand thus made upon them; then, as light diminishes, and with it the necessity of excessive stimulus, temperature falls and reaches its minimum at night, the time when there is the least demand upon the vital force of vegetation; so that plants, like animals, have their diurnal seasons of action and repose.

The Richmond State thinks the Moffet register as unreliable as Agnes Jenks.

Household Recipes.

Sponge Delicate Cake—One coffee cup sugar, one coffee cup flour, half cup butter, white of four eggs: grate the peel of one lemon, mix, squeeze the pulp into the cake.

Betsy's Cake—One cup butter, three cups sugar, four cups flour, one cup milk, spoonful powder, raisins or currants.

Lemon Custard—One cup water one spoonful cornstarch, two cups sugar, three eggs, one lemon.

Fried Cakes—One cup buttermilk, two cups lard, one and a half cups molasses, one spoonful saleratus, a little salt.

Doughnuts—One and a half cup sugar, three eggs, one cup sweet milk, one teaspoonful soda, two teaspoonsful cream tartar, one cup butter.

Pound Cake—Four eggs, one pound flour, one pound sugar, one pound raisins, one pound butter, one cup cream, one teaspoonful saleratus, cloves and other spices.

Sugar Cookies—Three cups sugar, one cup butter, one cup boiling water, one teaspoonful saleratus, flour enough to roll.

Sponge Cake—A coffee cup sugar, one of flour, five eggs, juice of one lemon; eggs, sugar and lemon beat together; slow oven, increasing in heat.

Cream Puffs—Half pound butter, one pint water, boil together; stir in, while boiling, three quarters pound flour; when almost cold stir in ten eggs, but on no account beat them; drop on buttered tins; very hot oven. Fill with custard made of one pint milk, four eggs, two cups sugar, half cup flour, mixed with milk or water; mix altogether and stir until done.

Muffins—One quart flour, one pint sweet milk, three eggs, butter size small egg, one teaspoonful soda, two teaspoonful cream tartar, one teaspoonful salt, or three teaspoonful baking powder, if preferred.

White Mountain Cake—One tea cup sugar, one and a half cups flour, two eggs broken in a cup filled with sour cream, one spoonful baking powder.—Bake in four thin cakes; frost with the whites of the eggs, spread between the layers and on top flavor.

Strawberry Pudding—One pint sour milk, half pint sweet milk, two eggs, one tablespoonful cream, three cups strawberries, a little salt, and flour enough to make a thick batter. Bake and eat with cream and sugar.

Fritters—Cut stale bread in thick slices, soak it in milk several hours (cold milk), fry in lard, and eat with sugar sauce, or anything you please.

Crulls—One cup milk, one cup sugar, one cup butter, four eggs, teaspoonful pearl ash.

Tea Cake—One egg, one teacup sugar, half teacup butter, one teacup sweet milk, two spoonsful baking powder, flavor to taste.

Fruit Cake—Four eggs, three cups sugar, half cup butter, half cup sweet milk, one teaspoonful baking powder, spices to please, two pounds raisins, two pounds currants, flour to make thick; bake two and a half hours.

Johnny Cake—One pint sour milk, three eggs, (less will do), one tablespoonful butter or other good shortening, teaspoonful salt, corn meal to make a thin batter, half teaspoonful soda. Then comes the secret of its goodness—bake quick, and eat as soon as baked.

English Mode of Skimming.

An article in Land and Water describing the mode says: The milk pans were oblong in shape, made of zinc, I think, 3 feet long and 2½ feet broad, and about eight inches deep (I did not measure them at the time), and the bottom of the milk holder was about one inch smaller all around than the top, and each zinc basin was fitted into a wooden frame on four legs which carried it about 2½ feet from the floor of the dairy. In the bottom of each zinc basin, near one corner, there was a hole made, and in that hole was soldered a piece of zinc pipe about two inches long projecting under the basin, and of such a diameter that a common bottle cork would fit into it. The method of using the above apparatus was as follows: When wishing to get the cream, the dairymaid placed a jar under the pipe, and withdrawing the cork allowed the milk to flow in a rapid stream, and just before the last of the milk was ready to escape, she replaced the cork and the result was that in about one minute or less, an unbroken mass of cream was left in the basin—at least it was only broken around the edge. I think the above process well worthy of being adopted in all large dairies, as it seems to me to be a great saving of time and it produces more cream.

Fagot of Wisdom.

It is only the calm waters that reflect heaven in their breast.

In being angry we punish ourselves.

Avarice is the chastisement of the rich.

The only way to have a friend is to be one.

Men are never so ridiculous by the qualities they possess as by those they affect to possess.

Men are like words; when not properly placed, they lose their value.

Let no one descend so low as to consider money to be the chief good.

Health is the foundation upon which all happiness is built.

Conversation is the ventilation of the mind.

Humility makes all other graces amiable.

Fortune and the sun make insects shine.

Forbear to judge, for we are all sinners.

Everything we add to our knowledge adds to our usefulness.

Those who raise envy will easily incur censure

A novel discovery has been made in the library of Lyons, in France. It is a map of the entire system of the central plateau of Africa which has been of late years explored by Grant, Baker, Livingstone and Stanley. The system is traced upon a globe which was constructed in 1704, and contains in detail the sources of the Nile and Congo. The map was executed by order of Father Placide de Saint Amour, principal of the monastery of the third order of St. Francis by Crispurden of Toulon, and by the monks of Bonaventure and Gregoire, both connected with the above establishment. The report does not mention the names of the explorers. The modern maps place the source of the two rivers slightly to the northward of that just discovered.

ALL SORTS.

God draweth straight lines, but we think and call them crooked.

The Boston policeman is allowed neither club nor belt. He overcomes the offender by sheer intellectuality

Milk-coolers should never be made of zinc, as lactate of zinc may be formed, and give rise to nausea and vomiting.

Glass beads were found on mummies which were over 3000 years old. It is not known when glass was first made.

"Humbug" is from Hamburg: "a piece of Hamburg news" was in Germany, a proverbial expression for false political rumors.

Youth is ever confiding; and we can almost forgive its disenchantion to follow the counsels of age, for the sake of the generous disdain with which it rejects suspicion.

St. Winifred's well, England, evolves 120 tons of water per minute, furnishing sufficient water power to drive eleven mills within a little more than a mile.

Boston milkmen who are paying farmers twenty-five cents for nine quarts of milk, and retailing the same for seventy-two cents ought to feel that one branch of dairying pays well.

A medical journal gives the antidotes to a number of poisons, and adds: "These remedies must be given before the doctor comes." By all means. Give the patient at least one chance for his life.

The Chinese claim to have originated macadamized roads so long ago as to have forgotten the circumstance. It is said that the principal roads of the empire have been constructed in this way for many centuries.

There exists in Mount Zabarah, situated on an island in the Red Sea, an emerald mine which was worked by the Egyptians two thousand years before Christ came upon earth. Rich emeralds are still found there.

A London paper printed the following notice: "The attendance at the wedding of Mr. Smart and Miss Jones yesterday being so large, for the benefit of the many friends unable to gain admission, the ceremony will be repealed."

The treaty of 1763 put an end to the colonial wars on this continent between England, France and Spain. Spain ceded Florida to England and received Havana in exchange. France relinquished all her claims in North America except the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, held for the fishing interests

The average length of life of Quakers is remarkably high in England. Great numbers of them live to be seventy and eighty years of age. This is attributed to the fact that they belong largely to the middle class, and are not only thrifty but of exemplary habits.

"Did you say I was the biggest liar you ever saw?" fiercely asked a ruffianly witness of the lawyer who was cross-examining him. "Yes, I did," said the lawyer, nervously. "Well, all I've got to say," returned the other, with suppressed passion, "is that you never saw my brother Jim."

Paste-blacking is made by mixing one part of ivory black, one half part treacle, one-eight part sweet oil; then add one-quarter part oil of vitriol and one-eighth part hydrochloric acid. Dilute each ingredient with three times its weight of water before mixing.

Mrs. John Adams wrote to a friend during the revolution: "I blush whilst I give you a price current. All meat from a dollar to eight shillings a pound; corn, twenty-five dollars; rye, thirty per bushel; flour, $200 per 100 pounds; potatoes ten dollars a bushel, etc." The dollars referred to were the depreciated continental currency.

Let a man have a dollar in his pocket to go marketing, and the first thing he buys is a dime's worth of fine-cut tobacco and a five cent cigar. Then he'll lay in a supply of meat—enough to last a boarding-house a week—and with the remaining fifteen cents of his dollar, he'll hire a boy to take the meat home.—*St. Louis Journal.*

Bookbinders' paste can be made by placing half a gill of flour in a sauce-pan, then putting as much cold water on it as will cover it; stir it up well so as to break all the lumps while in a state of dough. Then pour on about two quarts of cold water and one ounce of powdered alum. Stir well and boil until it becomes thick.

For baked cabbage, boil a firm, white cabbage for fifteen minutes, then change the water for more that is boiling, and boil until tender; drain and set aside till cool, then chop fine and add salt and pepper, one tablespoonful of butter, two eggs well beaten, three tablespoonfuls of rich milk or cream; mix well, and bake in a buttered pudding dish in a moderate oven till brown. Serve hot.

A New York poultry fancier states that the first egg laid by any kind of domestic bird is larger than those dropped afterward, and that it is almost certain to hatch a male of large size and great vigor. As a rule he states that cockerels are hatched from large eggs and pullets from small ones. To insure "the cock of the loft" he would hatch the first egg laid by the hen that drops the largest egg.

The Count de X., possessing an immense fortune, becomes smitten with a young girl who has no marriage portion. Yielding to the solicitations of his family, he tries to cure himself of his inclination. He makes several voyages with a view to forget his idol, but without success. "At last," exclaimed he, "I must marry her if I wish to stop loving her."—*Paris Charivari.*

A breed of sheep to produce fine wool is distinct from a breed to produce mutton and wool. Of fine-woolled sheep the pure Merino takes the first place, producing a heavier fleece and of equal quality. It has another great advantage over the Saxon Merino in being much larger, hardier and less liable to disease. The Saxon Merino is found by farmers, even in Saxony, to be so unprofitable that the numbers kept are being gradually diminished.

In the steppes of Russia it is not rare to see a two-year-old colt rush singly to attack a band of four or five wolves, kill one or two of them, lame the rest, and spread the terror of his name throughout the country. The wild horse strikes with his fore feet, like the stag, and not with his hind legs as is popularly believed. He draws himself up to his full height against his enemy, and pounds him beneath his murderous pestles; then seizes him between the shoulders with his formidable incisors, and tosses him to his mares, to make sport for themselves and their offspring.—*The Russian Steppes*

A new mode of making a living is practiced in Brussels. A man goes about with a cart containing four large tubs of dyeing liquids. He announces that he will dye clothing in an instant by plunging it into either of the vessels, giving it a black, blue, green, or brown tinge, as may be desired. He finds much custom. By way of advertisement, his wagon is preceded by a large white dog, whose hair is dyed in four sections with the colors named.

"Mum Sociables" for the benefit of churches are fashionable in the South. The guests are obliged to sit "mum" for half an hour, and any one speaking must forfeit a nickel for each word. At a "mum" party the other night a wicked young man whispered something in the ear of an old maid, and in less than ten minutes she forfeited $30 worth of nickels, and was compelled to appoint a receiver before the half hour expired.

The Germanizing of the French army advances apace. Hitherto it has been one of the traditions of the service that spectacles were unsoldierly. But the late war demonstrated, among other things, that men can fight as well with spectacles as without them—in many cases a good deal better. Dr. Perrin has submitted a report on the subject, and the French authorities have legalized the use of lunettes in all branches of the service.

How wonderful is the human voice. It is indeed the organ of the soul. The intellect of man sits enthroned visibly upon his forehead and in his eye, and the heart of man is written upon his countenance; but the soul reveals itself in the voice only, as God revealed himself to the prophet of old in "the still small voice" and in a voice from the burning bush. The soul of man is audible, not visible. A sound alone betrays the flowing of the eternal fountain, invisible to man.

If cows are kept in a half-starved condition, they yield but little if any milk, and this of poor quality. The food they get under these circumstances may not even be sufficient to meet the more immediate requirements of the body, so that little, if any, is available for milk. Not only is there no profit gained by keeping cows under these circumstances, but the food thus consumed may be said to be wasted, since, if given to fewer cows, it might yield a proper quantity and quality of milk.

Facts are facts, even when pronounced by savage lips. It was a peculiar notion of the Mohawks that some great misfortune would happen if any one spoke while crossing Saratoga Lake. A white woman, who was ferried over by an Indian, talked all the way, and on arriving safely on the further shore rallied her boatman on his superstition. He simply grunted, "The Great Spirit is merciful and knows that the pale face women cannot hold her tongue," and then recrossed the lake in silence.

It is significant of the low rate at which money is procurable in England on good security, that at a recent meeting of the Birmingham Town Council the Finance Committee reported that arrangements had been made for an advance to the corporation by the Bank of England of a further loan of £500,000 at three and a half per cent. interest, upon the security of the borough rates, for the purchase of lands for the purpose of the improvement scheme about to be effected in the town under the Artisans' Dwellings' act.

It is said that the gift of pilgrims to the pope during the celebration of his jubilee amounted to over $3,000,000. Of this sum $800,000 will be placed in the papal treasury; the same sum will be invested in the funds for employes and soldiers and their families who have remained faithful to the pope; a like amount will be expended in rebuilding monumental churches, constructing useful works, and encouraging the arts and sciences. The remainder of the money will be devoted to charitable purposes.

Is there any joy greater than that which is experienced by one person when he helps another person? There are some men so low down that it is said they cannot bear to have the smell of their clover go into the highway for fear that other folk will get something that belongs to them without paying for it; there are some men who are said to begrudge bees the honey which they take from their flowers without leaving anything behind, but that is doubtless imaginary. A man whose heart does not respond to an act of doing good or giving happiness is no longer a man. He has passed the line of manhood and should be ranked among beasts.

Near Leominster, in England, a servant girl, while sitting before her mistress's fire at night, said to a fellow servant: "If you won't have me, I'll drown myself," and at once ran out and jumped into an adjacent stream of water. She then got out and ran to Stockton, at which place she again jumped into the river, but two women rescued her. She jumped in a third time but was got out just as two men appeared upon the scene. One of them, hearing what was amiss, said to the woman: "If you wants to drown yourself, miss, come this way, and I'll see you does it." He then took her to an other part of the brook, and dipped her two or three times over head until she was nearly exhausted, and, crying hard for mercy, promised not to repent her foolish conduct. She was brought from the brook thoroughly drenched, but evidently cured.

The Nestorian Christians have some radical notions of the duties of a wife, if we may judge from the following:

"After the marriage ceremony has been performed, the wedding party is taken in wagons from the church to the house of the bridegroom's parents. When the second wagon in which the bride is seated alone, reaches the gate opening into the yard in which the house is situated, it is halted, and the bridegroom's mother comes to meet it with a baby and three suits of baby clothes on her arms. She throws the child and the clothes into the arms of the bride, who is required to undress and dress the baby three times in the presence of her mother-in-law, who watches every movement as only a mother-in-law can watch a daughter-in-law. If the newly-made bride does not perform the operation to the satisfaction of her severe judge, she is considered as unfit for her new position the wagon is turned around and she is taken back for further instruction, and the poor bridegroom is compelled to live in single blessedness until his wife is educated up to the proper standard."

LINES OF TRAVEL

SMETHPORT OMNIBUS LINE.

To and from all regular Trains.

Passengers and baggage to all parts of the city will receive the Brainerd House and Wright House as follows:

8:00 and 11:40 a.m
1:50 and 8:30 p.m

All orders left at the post office or either of the above hotels will receive prompt attention.

F. VICKERY, Proprietor.

McKEAN & BUFFALO RAILROAD
Time table went into effect Monday, July 15, 1878, at 5.35 o'clock a.m.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.	ACCOM.
Larrabee, L've...	11.55 a.m	5.20 a.m	.....
Erisbee.....	12.01	5.36 †	.....
Coy's.....	12.12	5.49 †	.....
Farmers Valley..	12.21	5.59 †	.....
Smethport...	12.35	6.15	.....
Crosby.....	12.39	6.20	.....
Colegrove.....	12.48	6.25 †	.....
Hamlin.....	12.52	6.30	.....
Wernwag.....	12.58	6.50	.....
Clermont. Arr...	1.00	7.05	.....

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.	ACCOM
Clermont. Lve...	1.35 p	7.25 a.m	.....
Wernwag.....	1.37	7.35	.....
Hamlin.....	1.46	7.56 †	.....
Colegrove.....	1.55	8.08 †	.....
Crosby.....	2.03	8.04 †	.....
Smethport...	2.19	8.20	.....
Farmers Valley..	2.28	8.43	.....
Coy's.....	2.38	8.51 †	.....
Erisbee.....	2.50	8.05	.....
Larrabee, Arr...	2.50	9.05	.....

Trains will not stop at stations marked with a star (*). Trains will stop at stations marked thus (†) when flagged.

S. V. GODDEN, Superintendent

KENDALL & ELDRED R. R.

Time table adopted Aug. 15, 1878.

EASTWARD.

Stations.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a.m
Eldred, Arr.....	2 10	5 55	2 40	9 00
Windfall.....	1 55	5 43	2 29	8 53
Prentice Vale.....	1 45	5 31	2.19	8 42
Duke Centre.....	1 31	5 25	2 11	8 35
Rixford.....	1 18	5 12	1 58	8 21
Summit City.....	12 56	4 52	1 40	8 03
Little Boyd..	12 50	4 47	1 33	7 58
Dallas City.....	12 32	4 30	1 15	7 47
Sawyer City.....	12 02	4 01	1 13	7 25
Lafferty.....	11 52	3 16	1 02	7 22
Tarport.....	11 40	4 04	12 54	7 23
Bradford. Lv.....	11 23	4 00	12 45	7 15

WESTWARD.

Stations.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a.m
Bradford. Arr...	8 47	1 23	5 10	10 15
Tarport.....	9 02	1 27	5 05	10 02
Lafferty.....	9 25	1 39	4 55	9 50
Sawyer City.....	8 30	1 13	4 45	9 41
Dallas City.....	8 18	1 01	4 38	9 22
Little Boyd.....	8 13	12 56	4 21	9 15
Summit City.....	8 08	12 48	4 21	9 00
Rixford.....	7 55	12 19	3 55	8 50
Duke Centre.....	7 30	12 14	3 49	8 12
Prentice Vale.....	7 20	12 05	3 42	8 00
Windfall.....	7 14	11 55	3 33	7 45
Eldred, Lv.....	7 00	11 05	3 25	7 35

J. D. YEOMANS, Gen'l Supt.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK & PHILA. R'Y.

March 5, 1878.

TRAINS RUN ON BUFFALO TIME.

NO TRAINS ON SUNDAY.

SOUTHWARD.

Leave Buffalo 7:15 a. m.—Mail.—Arriving at Ebenezer, 8.03; Springbrook, 8.21; Elma, 8.18; Jamison's, 8.21; Aurora, 8.30; Wales, 8.42; Holland, 8.53; Protection, 9.03; Arcade, 9.15; Yorkshire, 9.22; Machias, 9.35; Franklinville, 9.42; Ischua, 9.56; Hinsdale, 10.11; Erie R'y Junct., 10.25, Olean, 10.30; Weston's, 10.38; Portville, 10.45; State Line, 10.53; Eldred, 11.05; Larrabees, 11.10; Sartwell, 11.22; Turtle Point, 11.27; Port Allegany, 11.40; Liberty, 11.58; Keating, 12.05; Shippen, 12.22; P. M. Emporium, 12.35; connecting at Olean with Erie Railway East and West and with Olean, Bradford & Warren R. R. for the New Oil Territory, arriving at Bradford at 12.15; p.m. at Larrabees with McKean & Buffalo R. R.; at Emporium with Philadelphia & Erie R. R.

Leave Buffalo 4:35 p. m.—Port Allegany Express.—Arriving at Ebenezer, 4.52; Springbrook, 5.07; Elma, 5.00; Jamison's, 5.13; Aurora, 5.23; Wales, 5.35; Holland, 5.46; Protection, 5.55; Arcade, 6.06; Yorkshire, 6.17; Machias, 6.28; Franklinville, 6.42; Ischua, 7.00; Hinsdale, 7.14; Erie R'y Junct 7.27; Olean, 7.30; Westons, 7.40; Portville, 7.47; State Line, 7.56; Eldred, 8.11; Larrabees, 8.21; Sartwell, 8.27; Turtle Point, 8.32; Port Allegany, 8.45; p.m connecting at Olean with Olean, Bradford & Warren R. R. arriving in Bradford at 9.25 p.m.

NORTHWARD.

Leave Port Allegany 9:00 a m.—Express.—Arriving at Turtle Point, 8.54; Sartwell, 8.59; Larrabees, 9.05 Eldred, 9.12; State Line, 7.25; Portville, 7.34; Weston's, 7.42; Olean, 7.50; Erie R'y Junct. 8.04; Hinsdale, 8.18; Ischua, 8.31; Franklinville, 8.48; Machias, 9.05; Yorkshire, 9.18; Arcade, 9.25; Protection, 9.35; Holland, 9.47; Wales, 9.58; Aurora, 10.10; Buffalo, 10.50 a.m. The Olean, Bradford & Warren train leaving Bradford at 6.00 a.m. makes direct connection at Olean with this train.

Leave Emporium 1:25 p m.—Mail.—Arriving at Shippen, 1.41; Keating, 1.56; Liberty, 2.07; Port Allegany, 2.25; Turtle Point, 2.38; Sartwell, 2.43; Larrabees, 2.50; Eldred, 3.00; State Line, 3.12; Portville, 3.20 Weston's, 3.28; Olean, 3.40; Erie R'y Junct., 3.44; Hinsdale, 3.56; Ischua, 4.10; Franklinville, 4.25; Machias, 4.43; Yorkshire, 4.52; Arcade, 5.00; Protection, 5.13; Holland, 5.22; Wales, 5.35; Aurora, 5.46; Jamison's, 5.58; Elma, 5.57; Springbrook, 6.01; Ebenezer, 6.15; Buffalo, 6.30 p.m. P. & E. R. R. train from the East and West make direct connection at Emporium with the above train, as do also the McKean & Buffalo R. R. train at Larrabees, the Erie Railway trains from the East and West at Olean, Bradford & Warren train leaving Bradford at 2.00 p.m.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after Sunday, May 26th 1878, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia.....11.55 p. m
" " " Warren.....4.45 p. m
" " " Titusville.....5.55 p. m
" " " Corry.....6.00 p.m
" " arr. at Erie.....7.55 p. m
ERIE ACCOM leaves Kane.....6.00 a. m
" " " Warren.....7.45 a. m
" " " Irvinton.....8.00 a. m
" " " Corry.....9.10 a. m
" " arr. at Erie.....10.35 a. m

EASTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Erie.....11.00 a. m
" " " Corry.....1.10 p. m
" " " Irvinton.....3.05 p. m
" " " Warren.....2.20 p. m
" " arr. at Philadelphia.....7.40 a. m
KANE ACCOM. leaves Erie.....4.10 p. m
" " " Corry.....6.00 p. m
" " " Irvinton.....7.00 p. m
" " " Warren.....7.50 p. m
" " arr. at Kane.....9.00 p. m

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R. W., and at Corry with P. T. & F. R. W.

Mail West with east and west trains on L. S. & M. S. R. w., and at Corry with O. C. & A. & G. W. Railway.

Erie and Kane Accommodation with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W. east and west, and at Corry with P. T. & F. R. W.

NOTE.—The leaving time at Erie is Philadelphia time, which is twenty minutes faster than Erie time.

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Adzes, Axes, Augers, Auger Bits, Awls, Axle Clips, Axle Grease, Apple Parers, Barndoor Hinges, Barndoor Rails, Barndoor Rollers, Base Knobs, Bath Brick, Bed Cords, Bell Cords, Beef Pounders, Bells, Bench Hooks, Bench Screws, Bevels, Bits, Blacking, Blind Butts, Blind Staples, Bolts of all kinds, Bootjacks, Borax, Boring Machines, Brushes, Buckets, Bull Rings, Butts of all kinds, Candlesticks, Cake Turners, Calipers, Caps, Percussion, Carpet Stretchers, Cartridges, Castors, Catches,

Cattle Leaders, Chains of all kinds, Chalk Lines, Chalk, Crayons, Chisels of all kinds, Clamps, Cleavers, Clothes Lines, Clothes Wringers, Coal Hods, Coffee Mills, Corn Cutters, Corn Poppers, Crowbars, Carrycombs, Curtain Pins, Cutlery, Dippers, Dividers, Dog Collars, Draw Shaves, Egg Beaters, Expansive Bits, Faucets, Fellos Plates, Files, Fluting Machines, Forks of all kinds, Froseers, Fry Pans, Gate Hinges, Gauges, Gimlets, Glazier's Point, Glue, Glue Pots, Grain Sickles, Gridirons, Gunpowder,

Grindstones, Gun Nipples, Hammers, Hand Vises, Handles of all kinds, Hasps and Staples, Hatchets, Hay Knives, Hinges of all kinds, Hoes, Hooks of all kinds, Horse Pokes, Horse Rakes, Horse Hoes, Iron of all kinds—Sad, Pinking, Waffle and Tuyere, Kettles, Keys, Knives, Lamps, Lanterns, Levels, Locks, Mallets, Match Safes, Measuring Tapes, Meat Cutters, Molasses Gates, Mop Sticks, Mouse Traps, Mowing Machines, Nails, Oils, Oilers, Oil Stones, Picks, Picture Nails, Planes, Pulleys,

Pumps, Plows, Rakes, Razors, Rivets, Ropes, Rules, Safety Fuse, Sandpaper, Sausepans, Saws of all kinds, Scissors, Scoops — Coal and Grain, Screwdrivers, Screws, Scythes, Sharp Shears, Shot, Shovels, Sieves, Spades, Spoons, Squares, Stoves, Tacks, Tea Kettles, Tobacco Boxes, Toe Calks, Tongs, Trowels, Tinware of all kinds, Vises, Varnish, Wad Cutters, Washers, Whiffletree Hooks, White Lead, Wrenches, Monkey, Wheelbarrows, etc.

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